

# Christian Reflector.

VOL. 1.—NO. 13.

WORCESTER, (MASS.) FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1838.

CYRUS P. GROSVENOR, EDITOR.

## THE CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT WORCESTER, MASS.

By a Board of Managers, consisting of seven Ministers and eight Laymen, of the Baptist Denomination, at \$2.00 a year, payable always in advance. For \$20 paid by one hand, eleven copies; and for \$36 so paid, twenty one copies.

A few advertisements of a general character will be admitted at the usual rates. The paper will be sent to subscribers by mail, unless otherwise ordered.

All communications, POSTAGE PAID, will be attended to.

HENRY J. HOWLAND, PRINTER.

## CHEEVER'S LETTERS FROM EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, Lower Egypt.  
First visit to Alexandria.

At length, through the Lord's great and continued goodness, we are quietly moored in the harbor of Alexandria. We came in sight of the city, or rather of the masts in its harbor, which were the first objects that distinctly met our view, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The harbor seems filled with Egyptian ships of war, manned with sailors in red caps and loose oriental trousers. As we neared its entrance, the pilot-boat met us, and made us rather anxious by saying that we were in quarantine. On coming to anchor this proved partially true, and the ship's letters were produced with much ceremony, and poked over with a pair of iron tongs, the captain and his visitors standing at a most deferential distance apart, surrounded by a gazing, curious circle of the crew and passengers. The scene ended, however, after some little explanatory conversation in a sudden and hearty embrace between the captain of the steamer and the health-officer of the port, whose mutual kisses, given and returned with great apparent gladness and good-will, were a sign of a free pratique exceedingly agreeable to those who feared a longer imprisonment on board. The matter was explained by the fact that the last French boat had mingled its letters from Constantinople with the other packages, without being fumigated—a neglect, the consequence of which was, that the boat and all her passengers were put in quarantine for a number of days, and this accident had rendered the officers of the port unusually cautious. This was our first intimation (and our only one for a long time) of being in the neighborhood of regions infested with that mortal scourge, the plague.

A troop of names, and a pageantry of sad and splendid scenes, passes across the memory, in view of this most celebrated city; but all images of the past are put to flight as soon as you come on shore, when the empire of the present, with its realities of degradation, desolation and distress, seem to bid defiance to the history of its antique grandeur. Extricating ourselves by the aid of the janissary of the American consul, from the detentions of the custom house, and the motley, noisy, oriental crowd of boatmen, laborers, fruit-sellers, canal-drivers, beggars, and porters, we trotted on the backs of donkeys directly through the heart of the city to its Frank quarters in the eastern side, near which we found enduring lodgings in an inn much like a Greek or Spanish *venta*. My apartment was on the top of the house, looking out upon the ancient harbor and the blue sea beyond, with a light-house to the right, at the extremity of the recess on which was situated the ancient Pharos. On the other side, to the left, the obelisk called Cleopatra's needle, is full in sight, the obelisks and the Pharos having been nearly opposite to each other across the harbor at its different extremes. Outside my domicile, on the roof of the house, is the dried carcass of a crocodile, the only memorial of ancient Egypt except the obelisk, which appears in view; but the roar of the sea as it breaks upon the beach beneath my windows, is the same grand sound as it was four thousand years ago. A few boats tossing upon the open waters beyond the surf and one or two large vessels riding at anchor just within the point of the light-house on the right, are all the shipping to be seen in this harbor. It is now too difficult of access, and too dangerous a road-stead, when gained, to be frequented except in cases of necessity.

The modern city is miserably built. Its outskirts consist of miserable mud hovels, where the wretched inhabitants exist more like brutes than human beings. The females that pass you in these quarters are the most degraded looking creatures I have ever seen. You may behold them often engaged in patting with their hands into cakes the manure they have collected, and sticking it against the walls to dry for fuel. There are, however, one or two large and noble streets in the Frank quarter of the city, in which the edifices are lofty and respectable in their appearance; and such improvements are going forward under the care of the Pasha that this portion of Alexandria will perhaps at length, be made to assume a dim likeness to its ancient splendor. It is in this part that the consuls and foreign officers reside, and here the Frank merchants have their storehouses. A very large and expensive hotel has been established here, affording abundant encouragement to such an undertaking. There are at present in Alexandria about forty thousand inhabitants, the number having increased greatly within a very few years. All relics of the former city, with the exception of Pompey's pillar and the obelisks called the needles, are as completely annihilated as if the sea had swept over it for centuries. In walking around the suburbs, you are struck with astonishment at the desolate aspect of the heaps of sand and ruinous remains piled up

in every direction. The cemeteries of the dead meet your attention amidst these mounds of barren sand, by their extreme appearance of desolation and sterility. Not the slightest degree of sacredness seems to be attached to them, for they are left without protection, and you meet them straggling in every direction, in fields of graves plastered over with mud, or with loose stones heaped above them. The ancient subterranean catacombs of Alexandria have sometimes been spoken of as if they contained something worthy of notice; but in an excursion to them we were wholly disappointed. They consist of a series of low, subterranean chambers, into which we entered from the shore of the western harbor, with lights and guides, who seemed to be waiting for visitors in the cavernous entrance. The chambers are most filled up with earth and sand, so that it is difficult to pass through them. They were of vast extent, but there is nothing now remarkable, with the exception of a circular vaulted room, with tombs on its four sides. Heaps of bones are to be found here and there, but no inscriptions nor ornamental carving.

We were busily employed one day in the bazaars of Alexandria, in making some arrangements for our departure to Cairo. A little sketch of our movements may gratify you, as well as of our sail along the canal of the city to the Nile, and up the Alexandrian branch of this noble river, although nothing dangerous, adventurous, or very particularly romantic, was encountered, or gave interest to the record. We had neither Aladdin's Lamp, nor Hussein's tapestry, nor any magic oriental talisman nor did we meet either with gnomes, enchanters, geni, or river-gods. Still, it was old Egypt through which we were traveling, the theatre of the world's most ancient marvels, covered once at almost every step with wondrous cities, and temples, and palaces, through which the river flowed in a tide of fertility and grandeur. It was old idolatrous Egypt, the scene of the realities of Joseph's interesting history, and of the bondage of the Israelites, for almost four hundred years, and of that unparalleled series of miracles wrought by the Lord for their deliverance, and of that predicted indignation poured out upon the land till its cities were annihilated, its stupendous idolatrous edifices laid in ruins, and the grandeur of its empire changed into "the basest of the kingdoms." And what an amazing change from its state of greatness, when the Hebrews were the slaves of its monarch, or when at a later period Herodotus and Plato visited and admired its glory, to its present wretchedness and degradation! Of all countries recorded in scripture, and connected with the history of God's providential government over his ancient covenant people, it is one of the most remarkable for its exhibition, in its present state, of the fulfillment of scripture prophecy. Its ruined temples are every one of them a monument at once of its ancient glory, its ancient depravity, and the veracity of God.

But here, as I hope for an opportunity to dwell upon this theme, perhaps amidst the ruins of old Thebes itself, I will return for the present to the more modern spectacle of the bazaars of Alexandria. Taking our servant Mohammed for our guide, we sallied at once into the region of the shops, amidst the crowd of buyers, porters and sellers, men, children and women. These latter are to be seen not only in the markets intended for provisions, but may be met in numbers going about the streets with large platters of Arabian bread upon their heads, covered over with coarse, dirty pieces of sack-cloth. The bread thus exposed for sale is in flat cakes, like a mushroom; when fresh it is sweet and light, though rather tough, and breathing an odor, that tells of the fuel with which it was baked. The common bread of the city, such as is baked in the bake-houses, is generally light and excellent; but the brown bread, which is certainly the most wholesome, if it were properly baked, was pointed out to me as bread for the dogs. Returning one evening from our excursion to the catacombs, we passed several circles of wretched looking creatures, most of them women, seated on the ground, with a pile of wheat loaves in the midst, from which a man was distributing two to each individual. Possibly these were wives of the soldiers, but I was told that the distribution of bread was by order of the Pasha, who gives them eight piasres a month and two loaves of bread daily. There are abundant indications of poverty and wretchedness on all sides, but as yet I have met with only one actual beggar; I mean, only one who has accosted me with his supplications.

The most respectable shops in an oriental market, though not always richest in appearance, are those devoted to the merchandize of silks and cloths. The whole bazaar is a space filled with covered streets, which run nearly at right angles with each other, and are lined with open shops, entirely open in front, each small in its diameter, affording just room for the owner to sit in the midst of his merchandize with his feet gathered under him, and his long pipe resting at a little distance. The covering of these bazaars was of loose boards, intended mostly to keep out the sun in hot weather, as the rain rarely falls. The merchants sell but one article, and their customers, in examining and buying, have to stand in the street, unless they be old customers or acquaintances, in which case they sit in the shop if there be room, and smoke a friendly pipe before the conclusion of a bargain. The articles for which we sought were handed to us, when the owner happened to be a Turk, with the most solemn gravity imaginable, and without the slightest approximation to an invitation to purchase, or the least apparent desire or anxiety that way. I suppose their manner is nearly the same towards a brother Turk; but there is a wonderful and most characteristic difference between the Mussulman and the Jews and Franks. The lat-

ter sometimes beginning to pester you with their urgency almost as soon as you enter the street, while the former seem to care not a para whether you buy or not. In some instances I observed the sellers when they had to rise from the carpet on which they had been sitting with their feet projecting over the front of the shop into the street, pull off their slippers, probably to avoid defiling the carpet on which they say their prayers. Carpets and blankets were among the articles of which we were in search, and the price of those which were offered to us were generally seven, eight or nine dollars; but a large "comfortable" was offered, in one instance, for three dollars and three quarters. We had likewise to purchase what Mohammed called a "cooking-bat," which the owner sold by the "oke," (a piece of two or three pounds), and, as soon as we had fixed upon it, marched off with it and us to another quarter of the bazaar, where was seated in his niche a weigher of the market, who put it into his scales, and charged us the trifle of ten paras, or a quarter piastre, or one cent and a quarter for weighing it! The whole vessel, which was a metallic sort of universal stew-pan, with a cover, cost sixty-eight piastres. The next thing to be done with it was to have it covered with a composition of zinc, inside and out, for which purpose Mohammed carried us to another part of the bazaar, where we found a swarthy Arab at work in a similar niche over his fire on the top of a large charcoal furnace, in the operation of bronzing a pan before him. He showed us the process, with great good nature, and promised to have ours ready and well done in one hour. We visited other quarters of the bazaar, still in pursuit of various articles, with much gratification of our curiosity, and with an acquisition in one day of knowledge of the manners of the market, which we should not otherwise have gained in a month's residence in the city. As a natural consequence of the purchase of cooking utensils, the streets for provisions occupied us for a little while, although, as our supply was on a frugal scale, dates, potatoes, tomatoes, macaroni, oranges, and so forth, constituted the greater part of our consumption. Our dietical system being rather an exclusive one as to the living tenants of creation, all the meat in our budget consisted of one diminutive chicken, which put us, perhaps, a little farther out of danger from the diseases of the climate we were about to encounter. In comparison with other articles, however, we found very little flesh in the market, the natives in general consuming but a scanty quantity of meat; so that the flesh-pots of Egypt, mentioned in Moses, would seem to indicate a more ravenous propensity in the ancient Egyptians than in those of this day. But this rather militates against the Graham system, since the old race of Egyptians were decidedly superior.

In the course of our discoveries I went into an Egyptian coffee-house of the common kind, more like a dingy blacksmith's shop than anything else, all its inmates seated within their feet under their hams, and leisurely smoking, and a tray of sweetmeats and nuts, reposing at their farther end. The oranges in the market we found most excellent, perfectly sweet, and selling for a piastre the dozen; farther up the Nile they were still cheaper. After this we went to a coal-merchant, and got a supply of fuel, which was put into a basket, and laid, as our other commodities had been, upon the back of a porter, who trudged after us with his load to be deposited at our quarters. Meantime a provision box made of reeds had been obtained by Mohammed, containing several apartments, in which divers good things might be bestowed without contradiction or enmity, the roof being confined down by a spit running the whole length of the cage, and made fast with a padlock. Into this traveler's ark our assortment was marshalled in singular confusion, that it might be hurried upon the back of a camel and transported, with our other luggage, to the boat in the canal. The kindness of our comrade Mr. Gideon, had procured us a permit to pass the gates after the shutting in of evening, so that we need not leave the city till 8 o'clock. At 8 we started from the consuls', whose kindness and attention we had found very great, and, preceded by his Janissary, sallied into the lonely streets by moonlight, mounted upon five donkeys, each with his wild young Arab driver trudging behind, for the purpose of spurring, whipping, pushing, and shouting, the obstinate little pacing animal into a trot. Thus we moved on, amidst the light of a lovely moon, across the open space without the city, and down to the canal, attended, ever and anon, by the hoarse barking of a phalanx of heathen dogs, who rushed out upon us from the suburbs. At the gate of the city our armed athletic janissary, with all his official dignity, could go no farther; so we left him, the donkeys, and the Arabs, to return, and proceeded ourselves on foot the little remaining distance to our ship. As soon as we got on board, the Arabs set sail, and we were winding along the city at the rate of three or four miles an hour, bidding adieu to Alexandria under rather romantic circumstances, but without any wish to prolong our stay in that miserable city. The cabin of our boat could accommodate four persons tolerably well upon its inner and outer shelves, so we contrived to bestow ourselves for the night among our luggage with a pretty good degree of convenience, hoping that before another evening we might find ourselves upon the broad bosom of the Nile.

Yours Truly, G. B. C.

EARLY CONVERSION.—If I could lawfully envy any body, I should envy those that are converted to God in their youth. They escape much sin and sorrow; and resemble Jacob, who carried off the blessing betimes.—Dodd.

PRAYER.—God hears the heart, though without words; but he never hears words, without the heart.—Bishop Hopkins.

## THE EVENTUAL TRIUMPH OF THE GOSPEL.

"We do not undertake to say, that the present kind of Christian instrumentality alone will cause it to prevail—that no new machinery, no miraculous agency, will come to its aid. But whatever the means employed the end will be gained—and gained as the result of all that had in any way been scripturally done to obtain it,—the gospel, in the most enlarged sense, shall be preached as a witness to all nations.

"Where is now Diana of the Ephesians? Where now are Jupiter and the Gods of Greece? and where the whole Pantheon of Rome? The first Christians testified against them, and they vanished. Witnesses for Christ came to Britain,—and where now are Woden and all the Saxon gods, Hesus, and all the more ancient and sanguinary rites of the Druids? Brethren, the idols we assail have long since been routed: and the sword we wield routed them. The gods of India are the same, under different names, which Italy and Greece adored; the sword of the Lord chased them from the West; and shall it do less now in the East? Many of them are already fallen. 'Bel boweth down, and Nebo stoopeth,' and the Christian missionary, approaching and standing before the most crowded temple and the firmest throne that idolatry boasts, is divinely warranted in taking up a burden against it, and saying, 'Thy days are numbered, and thine end draweth near.' Yes if there be stability in a divine decree,—merit in the mediation of Christ,—if any truth in the doctrine of his reign,—any power in the agency of his Spirit, the prediction shall be fulfilled. Prior to the ultimate triumph of the gospel, indeed, unnumbered events may transpire which have not yet been conceived. It is possible, even, that the affairs of the kingdom of Christ may at times assume a doubtful aspect, and his people may begin to wonder how he can retrieve them. But he sees no difficulty,—he feels no perplexity. At any moment, he can touch some secret spring which shall silently and imperceptibly, but most effectually, change the whole aspect of his affairs. Looking on to the end, he sees nothing desirable, which he has not provided for,—nothing adverse, which he has not provided against.

## GONE BUT NOT MISSED.

A member of the church, having taken "his wife his children, his men servants, and his maid servants, and all that he had," journeyed to that Canaan of our days, the West. There is something melancholy in the idea of parting with those we have long known. And I had, I confess, sombre feelings, as I saw the goods packed, the horse tackled; and finally the whole company actually in motion and passing onward and not out of sight.

Now about the man. He sustained among other relations a relation to Zion. Friends and relations wept as they bade him farewell. They felt their loss, and their loss was real.—But did Zion weep? Had she sustained any loss? He had indeed contributed to swell her numbers by a personal profession, but he brought no increase of moral power. She had gone through her trial without his sympathies, and he had contributed nothing towards brightening the day of her prosperity. His departure is the removal of a pillar from a fabric to which he had been no support. There are many family altars as if he were here. There are as many at the social meeting.—There is as much done to bring sinners to repentance; as much to promote spirituality among the people of God. Why, then, should Zion mourn his loss? Break off the living branch and you will see the thar of regret upon the wounded trunk. Break off the dead branch, and there are none.

But there are disciples who, when they are gone, are missed, and that in no envious sense either. The pastor will have fewer trials, the brethren less occasion for sorrow over an unworthy brother, and the ungodly will miss them. A rod with which they had scourged the cause of piety is out of their hands. Now they must fatten on his remembered faults.—Unsavory dore.

The case is still more mournful if, at the place of burial, you are compelled to think or to say, "gone, but not missed." How melancholy such a strain as this! "We do not miss the buried disciple from the ranks of the active and enterprising in the cause of Christ, for he never was found there. His absence diminishes the number of attendants on no special Christian privilege. The ungodly have lost nothing on the score of deep and affectionate interest in their welfare; for this buried disciple had never manifested this. No star has fallen from our moral firmament. He did not shine when with us, and now that he is dead, and a numerous circle weeps around his grave, still the church of God is not a mourner. If she writes the true inscription on that "monumental stone," she will write, "GONE, BUT NOT MISSED."

The history of the world to the latest period of time, is written already in his mind. Every province of idolatry and error has its limit, and its date appointed there. The angel is already selected, who shall eventually shout, 'Babylon is fallen, is fallen.' The chorus is appointed, whose voices are to resound, 'The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ, and he shall reign forever and ever.' 'And I heard, as it were, the voice of a great multitude, and as the voice of many waters, and as the voice of mighty thunderings, saying, Halleluia, for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth.' Brethren, if we listen we can hear that voice too; for even now are they rehearsing for the glorious day,—and every hour increases the chorus; and every echo that reaches us rebukes our indolence as witnesses for God, and proclaims the dignity of our office, and the certainty of our success." Harris' Sermon.

## LETTER FROM JOHN Q. ADAMS.

The readers of the Reflector will be gratified to read and preserve the following remarkable address of the first of Statesmen, to his constituents; for, though originally intended for their eye, its developments belong to the whole of the nation, and must be received with thrilling interest by every one who is able to discern the signs of these times. Religious men need to acquaint themselves with these facts, in order to prepare themselves to meet the coming crisis, and to apply in due season the requisite correction.

To the Inhabitants of the Twelfth Congressional District of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—On the 23d of August, 1837, a District Convention of Delegates from most of the towns constituting the District, was held, at which were adopted resolutions of the following import:

1. Asserting the right of the people to petition.

2. That the abridgment of it by Congress is a violation of the Constitution, and ought to be resisted by the people.

3. That the Gag Resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States of 18th of January, 1837, was a most flagrant violation of the Constitution.

4. A resolution, approving my previous course as the Representative of the District, in persisting to present petitions, and demanding the action of the House upon them, with a pledge of support to sustain me in that course.

5. A resolution requesting the Representative of the District in Congress to oppose any attempt in that body at the annexation of Texas to the United States.

6. That such an annexation would weaken, instead of strengthening, in a military point of view, the defence of the Union.

7. The appointment of a Committee to address the citizens of the other Congressional Districts of the State.

8. That a copy of the above resolution be presented to the Representative of the District, requesting his aid or co-operation in furtherance of the views of his constituents, as contained in the foregoing resolutions.

Since the day of the adoption of these resolutions, a session has been held of the Legislature of the Commonwealth, at which resolutions respecting the right of the people to petition—earnestly disapproving the Gag resolutions of the House of Representatives of the United States, and solemnly protesting against the annexation of Texas to the Union, entirely conformable to the above resolutions of the District Convention, were adopted by very large majorities in both branches of the Legislature.

And in the same interval have been held two sessions of the Congress of the United States.

An impartial and unprejudiced stranger, looking to the condition of this Union, as affected by all the external circumstances, not under our own control, would naturally imagine that during this period we have been the most prosperous and happy people on the face of the earth. We have enjoyed in rich and uninterrupted profusion all the ordinary bounties of Providence. The earth has yielded the treasure of her annual productions in abundance. The ocean has been propitious to the continual expansion of our commerce, and liberal in her contributions of nourishment and of light drawn from the bosom of the deep. Genial suns and refreshing showers have ripened our harvests, and the labors of the husbandman have been crowned with the marrow and fatness of the land. The air of heaven has been wafted in balmy breezes all over our shores. No convulsion of nature has spread ruin or even alarm over any portion of our population. No earthquake, no tornado, no pestilence, has desolated or afflicted our dwellings; all the visitations of heaven have been no other than dispensations of good and varieties of blessing.

The dispositions of our brothers of the human family associated in other communities, but connected with us by the ties of commercial intercourse, have also been uncommonly favorable to us. We have been at peace with all mankind, save where that peace has been violated, interrupted, or threatened by our own wrong—for with shame of face, but at the imperious dictates of truth, I must confess that our treatment of our fellow men has neither corresponded with their treatment of us, nor with the precept of the gospel which embraces the whole duty of man to his brother, to do unto others as we would that they should do unto us—our wrongs to the colored race of Africa, and of this continent, have indeed been of long standing; but in these latter days they have been aggravated beyond measure.

To repair the injustice of our fathers towards both these races, had been from the day of the Declaration of Independence the conscience of the good and the counsel of the wise rulers of the land. Washington, by his own example in the testamentary disposal of his property—Jefferson, by the unhesitating convictions of his own mind, by unanswerable argument and eloquent persuasion, addressed almost incessantly throughout a long life to the reason and feelings of his countrymen, had done homage to the self-evident principles which the nation at her birth had been the first to proclaim. Emancipation, universal emancipation was the lesson which they had urged upon their cotemporaries, and held forth as transcendent and irremissible duties, to children of the present age. Instead of which, what have we seen? what see we now? Communities of slaveholding brags of freedom, setting at defiance the laws of nature and of nature's God, restoring slavery where it had been extinguished, and vainly dreaming to make it eternal. Form-

ing in the sacred name of liberty, constitutions of government, interdicting to the legislative authority itself, that most blessed of all human powers—the power of giving liberty to the slave! Governors of States urging their legislatures to make the exercise of the freedom of speech, to propagate the right of the slave to freedom, felony without benefit of clergy. Ministers of the gospel, like priest in the parable of the good Samaritan, coming and looking at the bleeding victim of the highway robber, and passing on the other side! or, baser still, perverting the pages of the sacred volume, to turn into a code of slavery the very word of God! Philosophers, like the sophists, of ancient Greece, pulverized by the sober sense of Socrates, elaborating theories of Moral Slavery from the Aeneas of a sugar plantation, and vaporing about lofty sentiment and generous benevolence, to be learned from the hereditary bondage of man to man! Infuriated mobs, murdering the peaceful minister of Christ, for the purpose of extinguishing the light of a printing press, and burning with unhallowed fire the Hall of Freedom, the Orphan's School, and the church devoted to the worship of God! And last of all, both Houses of Congress turning a deaf ear to hundreds of thousands of petitioners, and quibbling away their duty to read, and listen, and consider, in doubtful disputations, whether they shall receive, or receiving, refuse to read or hear the complaints and prayers of their fellow citizens and fellow men!

And the red man of the forest! the indigenous inhabitant of the Western hemisphere! the primitive possessor of our native soil! Dispossessed not without reason, but perhaps without adequate compensation, by our forefathers of his inheritance, bounded only by the oceans and the lakes; straitened in his hunting grounds, by the necessary and unavoidable progress of civilization and tillage, there was yet ample room left him in the immeasurable regions of the South and West for his continual enjoyment of the hunter state, and even for his own transformation into a tenant of the soil, and a tiller of the ground. To this beneficent change of his condition, all the labors, and all the exertions of Washington and of Jefferson had been devoted. The remnants of his allodial right, rescued from the grasp of the Anglo-Saxon planter and farmer, had been secured to him at the price of his surrender of all the rest, by solemn treaties pledging the faith of the nation, and by laws interdicting upon severe penalties the intrusion of the white man upon his domain. In contempt of those treaties, in defiance of those laws, the sovereign State of Georgia extended her jurisdiction over those Indian lands, and lavished in lottery tickets to her people, the cultivated fields, the growing harvests, and the furnished dwellings of the Cherokee; imprisoned in a dungeon the pious missionaries, preaching among them the gospel of Christ, and set at naught the solemn injunction of the Supreme Court of the United States pronouncing this licensed robbery, alike lawless and unconstitutional.

And what in this emergency was the conduct of the Executive Administration of this Union? Not content with truckling to the usurpations of Georgia, it made itself instrumental to the consummation of her wrong. Not content with abandoning the Indians to their hopeless fate, and leaving unexecuted the sentence of the laws, it forced by an admixture of fraud and violence, upon the whole Cherokee nation, a mock treaty of New Echota, pretending to bind the whole nation to a compact concluded with less than three hundred unauthorized individuals. And when fifteen thousand of this cheated and plundered people complained of this in the humble attitude of petitioners to Congress for redress, and when thousands upon thousands of petitioners among our own people joined in supplications with them to avert this overwhelming ruin, and redeem our violated faith, a momentary semblance of attention was given to their claims by a refusal to lay them on the table, carried by a majority of one vote, yet the next day that vote was changed; a reconsideration was moved and carried, and by a vote of yeas and nays, at the vote of a member from Georgia, the whole subject was laid upon the table.

In the treatment of the African and native American races, we have thus subverted the maxims, and degenerated from the virtues of our fathers; and for all this, the last and present administrations are emphatically responsible. The political system of Washington and of Jefferson was merciful to the African, and liberal to the native American race. Eternal slavery for mercy, extermination for liberality, were the substitutes of the last administration; and the present Chief Magistrate can discern no path to glory, but in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor.

Upon these subjects, however, as well as upon the senseless and absurd experiments of the administration to redeem themselves and not the people from other experiments equally senseless and absurd of the illustrious predecessor, I have been called to act, at the recent sessions of Congress, upon my own discretion, without the benefit of instruction or advice from your Convention of Delegates. In the transactions concerning our Indian Affairs, and in those relating to the currency and the keeping of the public monies, when there was neither currency to regulate nor public monies to keep, I have taken but little active part; knowing that all resistance to the relentless system of expulsion, or attempt to avert the doom of the Southern Indians, would be vain. That all inquiries into the wasteful expenditures and glaring enormities of the Florida war would be stifled or perverted into servile approbation of imposture by committees appointed by a Tennesseean Speaker, and that other members of the House of great ability and excellent principles, with a more minute and comprehensive knowledge of the subject



than I could possess, took a deep interest in it, and would do, as they did, all that man could do, to mitigate the predetermined fate of the Indian tribes, under a northern administration with southern principles.

The prostration of the Divorce, or the Sub-Treasury, or the Independent Treasury, as in its harlequin transformations it was variously nicknamed—that treaty of peace and alliance between southern nullification and northern pro-slavery, as it should have been named, was also in able hands. Slavery—the perpetuation and propagation of the slave-trade, was at the bottom of it all. The southern opposition to a national bank, ministering to the vengeful passions of the late President, has its root in the panic terrors and insatiable thirst of domination in the slaveholding planters of the south, once characterized by him under the name of independent farmers, as the best part of the population. This view of the subject was not taken in any of the debates at the two recent sessions of Congress, but it is the keystone to all the vaults, and the key to all the safes in the bill for imposing additional duties as depositories, and in all its kindred brood of abortions. The *specie* section, as it was called, the invention of southern nullification, dove-tailed into the strong box of the fire-proof treasury vaults: the annual graduation of an exclusive hard money currency to furnish occupation for a new batch of official dignitaries by the name of Receivers General, was the bond of reconciliation and pledge of union between the late inflexible adversary to executive patronage, and the northern man with southern principles. It was at first reluctantly accepted like a patch in a Chinese tailor's coat, because it was known that the bill could not be carried without it. The bill was carried with it at the special session, through the Senate, but in the House was postponed, to consult the constituency. The northern constituency manifested for it the most unequivocal symptoms of disgust and contempt. The slaveholding planters liked it but the better.

At the winter session, the bill was again produced, with the hard money section as one of its constituent parts, but after a long discussion, at the last debateable stage of the bill in the Senate, it was struck out. Thus it came to the House of Representatives, and there at its first reading was treated like an anti-slavery petition—laid on the table,—but towards the close of the session, it was again introduced on the House in the shape of a bill from the committee of Ways and Means. It was then much and well debated. It was tried with the hard money section, and without it; nullification and slavery were its most ardent and almost only patrons. The deadly hostility of the slaveholder to all banking credit under the name of capital, displayed itself in dissertations to prove a natural hostility between capital and labor; in stimulants to war between the capital and the labor of the north, and instigations in the shape of predictions to the labor of the north to demolish by fire the marble palace in Chesnut street, as the anti-slavery hall. The condition of master and slave, by the laws of nature and of God, a state of perpetual, inextinguishable war. Deeply conscious of this, the slaveholder soothes his soul by sophistical reasonings into a belief that this same war still exists in free communities between the capital and the laborer. He builds up a theory that confounds poverty with slavery—and he says to the laborer of the north—you are poor, your next door neighbor is rich—you are compelled to hard labor to earn your subsistence and that of your family—you are a laborer—he is a capitalist—you are his slave—there is his banking house—go and burn it down—and I, for the sake of preventing my slaves from burning down my plantation, will put in your hand the torch to set fire to his marble palace in Chesnut street.

The slaveholder assumes it as an elementary principle of his system of policy, that the democracy of numbers in the free States is poor. He perceives that credit naturally and necessarily adheres to the wealthy. He is not aware that one effect of aggregating small and large sums together to form the capital of monied or industrious corporations is to impart to the poor a participation in the profits of credit, and to break down the wall of partition between the poor and the rich. The slaveholder strives to kindle the fires of mutual envy and jealousy between the different classes of men in the communities of the free; and invokes the labor of the north as an auxiliary defence to the slavery of the south.

As an attempt to sow the seeds of discord between the freemen of the north among themselves, it was met and repelled with sober argument and indignant remonstrance. Perhaps it was right to forbear all retorted invective and scorn, upon the peculiar institutions of the south. There is, indeed, a remarkable concurrence in the representatives from all the free States, and of all parties, to spare them; the influence of which I have myself constantly felt. It was one of the principal reasons for my abstaining to take part in the debates of any of the sub-treasury bills.

I could not indeed overlook at the special session the affiliated bills for compounding with the delinquent banks, and for postponing the fourth instalment of the deposit with the States. This measure had been rendered unavoidable by the infatuation, to use no harsher term, of the Secretary of the Treasury, in heaping up the deposits of the public funds in the southern and south-western States, and draining those of the north, so that there was no fund left from which the instalment could be paid there, while it was much more than overpaid in the favorite States. The bill first proposed from the Treasury was to *repay* in the form of postponing the instalment. When it was found that this could not be carried, a postponement to the first of January, 1839, was substituted; but an appropriation of funds which I proposed and urged was evaded, and now the law requires the payment of the instalment on the first of January next, and no preparation whatever has been made to provide the means for its payment. The deficiency of the funds is certain. You may judge what prospect there is of your ever obtaining the payment. The south and the south-west, in the meantime, have received much more than their share of the instalment, and they will take care to keep it

There is nothing which has more clearly exemplified the policy of the northern administration with southern principles, than this discrimination between the northern and southern States in the distribution of the public monies.

#### WESTFIELD BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

This ancient religious body held its twenty-eighth anniversary in West Springfield, with the second Baptist Church, of which Rev. Horace D. Doolittle is the Pastor elect, on the Wednesday and Thursday, 5th and 6th inst. The services were commenced with prayer by the aged and venerable Asa Todd, and an appropriate sermon by Rev. Horace Seaver, of the Old Colony Association, in consequence of the absence of both the preachers appointed at the last session of the Association. This discourse was founded on 1 Pet. ii. 9—"Ye are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, a peculiar people; that ye should show forth the praises of him who hath called you out of darkness into his marvellous light."

The Association was organized by the choice of Rev. David Wright, Moderator, and Rev. Messrs. N. A. Graves, and R. F. Ellis, Secretaries. The letter from the church with which the Association held its session, was read, welcoming the ministers and messengers to their temple, houses, and their hearts, and communicating the sad intelligence of the death of Rev. Ira Hall, their devoted pastor, who united with them in extending the invitation to Association, to hold its present session here, but who, they trust, is now in the "general assembly of the first-born in heaven."

In the afternoon the letters from the churches were read. These evinced an ardent attachment to the truth, and an increasingly prosperous condition. Several revivals have been enjoyed. The churches in Plainfield, Cummington, Middlefield, and 2nd Springfield, had received the largest additions.—The recent death of Rev. J. P. Bridges, of Southwick, was announced in the letter from that church. He was a faithful and devoted pastor, and his loss is deeply lamented by his church. The usual committees were appointed, and the afternoon services closed with a sermon, by Rev. C. P. Grosvenor, from Psalm i. 3. The total additions by baptism to the several churches, are 92, and nett gain 44. Total number in the Association, 1502. Rev. R. F. Ellis, pastor elect of the 2nd Church, Springfield, preached in the evening from 1 Cor. xxi. 13—"Quit you like men." The subject discussed in the sermon was, "The nature and importance of manliness in christian character." The matter and manner of the preacher were interesting and impressive.

Thursday, A. M. was occupied in hearing the reports of the several committees, and discussing and adopting various important resolutions. Rev. Messrs. E. Thresher, C. O. Kimball, and C. P. Grosvenor, addressed the assembly upon Ministerial Education, Home Missions, and Slavery. At the close of the exercises, Rev. Asa Todd, aged 82 years, gave an interesting and solemn account of his life and feelings, and an exhortation to the brethren and friends present.—The session was terminated with an affectionate address and prayer by the Moderator. Although there was not so much of that holy unction, which used to characterize our Associations in former years, in consequence of the multiplicity of business of a more secular kind, still it was a good session, calculated to confirm, strengthen and unite the hearts of the people of God. The presence of so many of our aged ministers and brethren, more than at most of our sessions, was cheering and encouraging to the younger portions of the churches; and the numerous attendance of young ministers coming upon the stage, gave great comfort to the fathers just departing from the present scenes of action.

This body is evidently rapidly rising to an efficiency and respectability hitherto unknown in the denomination in this portion of the Commonwealth. The churches in Springfield, West Springfield, and East Granville, are all supplied, or will be in a few weeks, with intelligent, active, and pious young men, and the church in Westfield village has just opened their neat and commodious place of public worship, and commenced anew their efforts in the cause of the Redeemer with animating prospects. In short, every thing seems to be looking up, and nothing is wanting but the blessing of God, and an increasing patronage, afforded to the Massachusetts Baptist Convention, by whose timely aid, much of this great change has been effected. If the Convention can be aided in giving the necessary assistance to the churches in Blandford, East Greenwich, 3d in Springfield, and Westfield, the waste places will nearly be repopulated in this section. Northampton, even by strenuous exertions, it is believed, will not be altogether a hopeless case. Some recent movements exhibit signs of returning life.—"They shall prosper that love thee."—*Chr. Watchman.*

From the N. H. B. P. Register.

#### A NEW HAMPSHIRE COLONY.

Mr. Editor.—Your excellent article in the last week's Register on *Home Missions* determined me to execute, without delay, a purpose I had formed to furnish for your columns an extract from J. M. Peck's journal in a late tour through Missouri and Iowa Territory. After having passed through the central part of the State, he directed his course north, and the extract introduces him on the borders of the territory, about to cross the line. He says: "I now resume my journal from St. Francisville, Mo. Crossing the Des Moines river, a most beautiful stream, bordered by a most fertile and delightful country, and for a considerable distance, constituting the boundary between the State of Missouri and the Territory of Iowa, I proceeded towards Burlington. Passed the new and flourishing town of Fort Madison, where I spent the night. The tract of country below this place and lying between the Mississippi and the Des Moines rivers, was appropriated by government some years ago to certain 'half breed Indians.' Their title was held in common and has been sold to a company of land speculators, but divisions and adjustments as to separate claims not having yet been made, it does not receive emigrants as fast as other portions

of the new Territory. The country on the Des Moines is very fast filling up. At the 'Big Bend,' forty miles above St. Francisville is a colony of Baptists chiefly from New Hampshire, enterprising people, and who are desirous to have a minister. They would half support one at once and probably soon do the whole.—Besides this little flock, an immense and entirely destitute field on both sides of the river would require his supervision."

After describing the man that is wanted, Bro. Peck proceeds: "I saw two leading men by name of Stanwood from that place at St. Francisville. They called on Eld. A. Broadus (a nephew of the preacher of the same name in Va.) to get him to visit them and constitute them into a church, which was to be done 1st July. Some persons desired baptism, and I arranged with Elder A. Evans to be there at the same time."

The above facts cannot be otherwise than interesting to all, but especially to the brethren of your State. Will not those who once went to the house of God with them, sympathize with them in their privations. Forty miles they had to go to get a minister to constitute them into a church! Both the ministers above named are missionaries of the Home Mission Society. And gladly would we send another, but whom shall we send, and *where* shall we make up the deficient half of his support? The brethren in New Hampshire have usually manifested commendable interest in the cause of Home Missions, and we hope they will abound more and more in this good work.

Yours very respectfully,  
LUTHER CRAWFORD.  
New York, August 27, 1838.

OPPOSITION TO MISSIONS DEFEATED. We learn from the Friend of India, that the Rev. A. F. Le Gros, a native of Switzerland, in company with two native teachers proceeded to the Mauritius, for the purpose of preaching the gospel among the Bengalee emigrants and slaves. The authorities refused him permission to land, and prosecute his labors; first, because they disapproved his object, and secondly, because he was not a British, but a Swiss subject. He proceeded at once to Britain, and laid his cause before the proper authorities, and obtained permission to return, with other missionaries, to labor unfettered at the Mauritius.

What an impudent man was this Mr. Le Gros, *foreigner* as he was, to interfere with the 'domestic institutions' of the Mauritius! And then what will Mr. Winslow say to his persistence in going there against the 'prevailing will and voice of the brotherhood'? If a majority of the brotherhood, notwithstanding the decision of the British government, should endeavor to drive him from the island by threats of lynch law, and should finally murder him as Lovejoy was murdered, wonder if the friends of missions would attribute his death to his own 'folly and rashness'? His object it seems was to preach to 'emigrants and slaves.' Wonder if there are any 'Kaufmanns' there, to stir up the malignant passions of the Mauritians, by telling them that the 'foreign renegade' is endeavoring to excite the slaves to 'cut their masters' throats! What would be said if Mr. Knill, or some other english missionary, should enter the port of Charleston for the avowed 'purpose of preaching the gospel among the 'African' emigrants and slaves' in South Carolina? Would he meet with nothing worse from our 'chivalrous patriarchs,' than a simple refusal to permit him to land? Would our religious papers record his arrival as an example of disinterested benevolence, and sympathize with him in his persecutions, or would they denounce him as a 'foreign emissary'—an 'incendiary' and a 'fanatic'? Let the treatment which George Thompson received from them, for coming here to preach, not to 'emigrants and slaves,' but to natives and free citizens, furnish the answer. And yet we are a *civilized and christian* nation, and the Mauritians are *heathen*!!—*Liberator.*

A ROYAL EXAMPLE.—A noble Lord, not particularly remarkable for his observance of holy ordinances, arrived at Windsor not a month ago, late on Saturday night. "I have brought down for your Majesty's inspection," he said, "some papers of importance—but as they must be gone into at length, I will not trouble your Majesty with them to-night, but request your attention to them to-morrow morning." "To-morrow morning!" repeated Queen Victoria, "to-morrow is Sunday, please your Majesty!" "Must be attended to, I know," replied the Queen, "and as of course you could not come down earlier to-night, I will, if those papers are of such vital importance, attend to them after we come from church to-morrow morning."

To church went the Royal party—and, much to his surprise, the sermon was on "THE DUTIES OF THE SABBATH." "How did your Lordship like the sermon?" inquired the young Queen. "Very much, your Majesty," replied the nobleman, with the best grace he could. "I will not conceal from you," said the Queen, "that last night I sent the clergyman the text, from which he preached. I hope we shall all be the better for it." The day passed without a single word on the subject of the "papers of importance, which must be gone into at length."

His Lordship was—as he always is—graceful and entertaining—and at night, when her Majesty was about to withdraw, she said, "To-morrow morning, my Lord, at any hour you please—as early as seven if you like, we will go into those papers." His Lordship could not think of intruding at so early an hour on her Majesty—"nine would be quite soon enough." "As they are of importance, my Lord, I would have attended to them earlier—but at nine be it." And at nine her Majesty was seated, ready to receive the nobleman, who had been taught a lesson on the duties of the Sabbath, it is to be hoped he will not quickly forget.—*Court Journal.*

MINISTERS.—We should not be like dials on a wall, or like watches in our pockets, to teach the eye; but like clocks and alarums, to ring to the ear. Aaron must wear bells as well as pomegranates. The prophet's voice must be a trumpet, whose sound may be heard afar off.

#### CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR.

"Charity rejoiceth in the Truth."  
WORCESTER, SEPTEMBER 28, 1838.

#### STOW'S SERMON.

In our last number we inserted an extract from Rev. Baron Stow's Sermon, lately published, which we now request the reader to review before he reads the remarks which follow.

In some of these sentiments we fully agree with our beloved brother, as that it is a mistake to suppose that the school-master, the mechanic and agriculturist must precede the preacher of the gospel among the heathen. But we are not a little astonished to see him mingling in the crowd of alarmists against the present noble and christian efforts of those who have perceived that the gospel ought to be directed against all the prevailing vices of the times, in order to their removal as "obstacles," out of the way of the truth in its onward march to complete victory.

We express our astonishment at this, because we did think this Brother to be proof against the sophistical incantations of certain philosophers, falsely so called, who, beneath the guise of great wisdom, moderation and prudence, have done their best (worst?) to destroy the character every man who had independence enough to speak out the whole truth of the gospel against intemperance, impurity, rum-selling, slave-trading, slaveholding and the other vices which belong to this family of heaven-daring abominations.

We did hope it, but we are disappointed, and we grieve in the disappointment. It seems, if Br. Stow is correct, that "thousands" of ministers have been deluded into the belief that "Moral Reform must precede the triumphs of the cross, and leaving their appropriate work of preaching the gospel, and distributing the Bible, they have seized the pick-axe and gone to beating down the obstacles," &c.

Now we put it to Br. S. or any other man—who are these "thousands?" and what is the "pick-axe" which "they have seized?" It is not difficult, when the mind of a writer waxes warm and his imagination glows with a new world of its own creation, to tell of *somebody* who is doing wrong and of *some* "pick-axe seized" by *somebody*; at the same time that, when that warmth subsides and that imaginary world returns to its native void, it is extremely difficult to write the name of that *somebody* in a book or to clutch the handle of that instrument erst so dreaded.

Baron Stow is our friend, and it is on that account that we deal so plainly and so faithfully with him; first for his good, and secondly for the good of the church, who are liable to be led far wide of the straight and narrow way of truth by specious reasonings of a false philosophy. We hold, as truly as Br. S. or any other man, and so do the "thousands," (we hope there are so many) who act with us, that "the gospel is the great Pioneer" in all moral and religious reformation, and for this very reason it is that we are striving to turn the gospel against these monstrous evils. And yet while we are so doing, one cries "stop, that is a political matter—leave slavery to the slaveholder and the politicians; again that is an 'inalienable rights' concern—leave it to the dram drinker and the 'beverage' seller; again, that is a delicate question, leave it to the man of pleasure and his pimp;" and so they go the rounds. And, because we expose these iniquities in spite of frowns or flatteries, then comes the cry of "wrong measures—the pick-axe instead of the gospel," &c. Alas! for poor human nature.

We say to Br. S. that this mode of attacking "thousands" of his brethren, and denouncing them as false to their duty as ministers of Christ, does not seem very modest in him, but does seem very much like "seizing the pick-axe," not indeed to beat down obstacles to the progress of the gospel, but rather to beat down those men who have dared to do their duty to God and man in the face of obloquy and scorn, and in full prospect of such proscription as they have recently met with from others and now from himself. We only ask Brother S. seriously to review what he has done. Did he do it from convictions of duty, or because it was becoming fashionable to do so?

One word more and we leave this painful theme. Our brethren in the ministry may see, in this attack on "thousands" of the most devoted ministers of Christ, to what censures they expose themselves by presuming to plead, fearlessly and feelingly, the cause of the down-trodden slave; but let them consider whether a servile submission and trembling silence, at such a time as this, become them as ambassadors of Christ, or will secure them from still bolder aggressions.

#### SLAVERY.

TESTIMONY OF ONE WHO HAS SEEN SLAVERY.

The writer of the following letter is an intelligent gentleman who had resided for some years in the midst of slavery before the date of the letter. He is a son of a venerable Baptist minister at the North, and has a brother also in the ministry here, the brother to whom this letter was written, and who, at our request a few days ago put the letter into our hands for publication, with the request that the name of the writer may be withheld, inasmuch as its publication might put in jeopardy even the life of the writer who still resides at the South.

In a letter of later date the same writer says to his brother—"SAY TO THE ABOLITIONISTS OF THE NORTH, GO ON AND DO NOT CEASE YOUR EFFORTS UNTIL EVERY SLAVE IS FREE." He adds also—that "several of his friends are giving freedom to their slaves for conscience sake." It is proper to say that the writer has never been himself a slaveholder, but has one brother who is such and who is now on a visit to his friends at the North with his family. This man, the receiver of the letter assures us, manifests some hostility to the abolitionists, but is evidently ill at ease in his conscience touching his practice of slaveholding, and acknowledges that slavery is wrong and that he is now deliberating in what manner he

can do his duty to his slaves, whether to return to them and continue to hold them for their benefit in educating and preparing them for freedom, or to remove them where they may be free.

To this man we would say, if we were favored with an interview—Why stand hesitating about doing what is so obviously right? Slaveholding, you admit, is a sin—to let your slaves go free is, therefore, necessarily a duty; and, if you ask when this out to be done, we reply, at precisely the moment when every man ought to stop sinning, i. e. NOW. Write then certificates of emancipation as soon as your pen can write them. Do not wait till your return to the South, for death may intervene, and cut off your power of doing to-morrow what is your duty to do to-day.

With these certificates duly prepared, you may return to your waiting bondmen, and either aid them in removing beyond the reach of danger, or, if their removal is impracticable, employ them as hired laborers where they are, or help them to obtain employment by other good men, for at all events the cruel yoke ought to be immediately broken—your duty cannot either innocently or safely be delayed. On behalf of your slaves, we entreat you, in the name of your God, we enjoin it upon you, as you would that others should do to you and as you hope for mercy at the throne of your final Judge, to give back without one hour's delay, to every human being whom by iniquitous human laws you hold in bondage, the full enjoyment of all those precious rights which are the bestowment of the Creator on every man, and among which is "LIBERTY."

Do this and your conscience will cease its clamors and will speak to your soul that peace which the world cannot give to the wrong doer, and which the world cannot take away from the man who fears God and keeps his commandments. If now you are inclined to consult what is expedient, remember that the only true expediency is to do right.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12, 1837.

Dear Brother,

I have done wrong in neglecting to write. You ask me some questions in relation to slavery, which I will answer. There are crimes for which slaves are punished capitally, and for which white men are not. The only one, which occurs to me now, is that of wounding a white person dangerously—the words of the law are "grossly and wilfully;" and even for wounding in a less degree, life is forfeited for the third offence. The marriage contract among slaves is not legalized, and is in fact nothing more than a state of concubinage which can be dissolved at the will of the parties. It frequently lasts for life and is frequently solemnized by the regular ceremonies; but very often the parties merely call themselves man and wife for the time being, and dissolve the relation and enter into new ones without any interference on the part of any one.

The chastity of the female slave is in no manner protected by law. No instance of actual violence has ever been reported to me, probably because the slave herself, in her ignorance and vice, generally regards any species of connexion with a white man as an honor and because the fear which the command of a white man would inspire, is generally sufficient to procure acquiescence in his wishes. I say generally, for I know some female slaves who are universally regarded as virtuous and irreproachable as any white lady, and whose known character would effectually repel any undue familiarity. But instances of this kind are extremely rare. Indeed, I do not recollect, if I have ever known, any examples of this kind, except among house servants, who are a much more intelligent class than those slaves that work upon the plantations. So general, however, is the opposite character, that the libertine does not hesitate to address them all as prostitutes, unless he happens to know, in a particular case, that such a course would be advisable.

Now you ask how can I justify a system which produces such fruits? I do not. Indeed, I never did justify such a system. I have always deplored it and regarded it as a great evil. But the system has appeared to me too stupendous and too intimately interwoven with the interests and modes of thinking of this extended people, ever to be eradicated by direct attack; and I have been looking about for some indications of a Providential interference to produce a gradual amelioration and final termination of this fruitful source of misery and vice.

I regretted extremely and sincerely the movements of the Abolitionists at the North, as I believed them calculated to check the exertions of the friends of emancipation at the South, and put a stop to all examination of the subject. It was under this impression that I visited you last summer, and such, certainly, were the effects then produced by the agitation of the subject.

The arguments of the Abolitionists, and among others yourself, produced, however, not a little effect in making me question more fully the soundness of my position and the justice of my fears. Your continual recurrence to the first great principles of right and wrong, and appeals to the moral sense, I found inconvenient. Truth is powerful and will prevail. I felt that my arguments, founded on policy, rather seemed to myself to skulk from the scrutiny of an investigating conscience.

On my return home, I found that the excitement against the Abolitionists was dying away—lynch-law was becoming unpopular, and men were beginning slowly to return to a rational state of mind and to be a little more willing to allow that people had the right to think and talk.

Do not understand me that there was, or is yet, a general feeling of tolerance on this subject, but simply a slight feeling that they had themselves, perhaps, gone too far and taken ground which was untenable, and consequently there succeeded a little disposition to be more lenient. This, probably,

originated in the fact that an excitement, especially in this warm climate, cannot be kept up always; and, not being able to terrify the abolitionists into silence, they had somewhat accommodated themselves to the necessity of letting them talk.

It has, however, produced this effect, that reasonable men have reflected on the subject, and the few scattered through the country, who are really favorable to emancipation, and lovers of humanity, begin to see that the abolitionists are their brethren in these sentiments; and, whatever slight differences there may be in their manner of viewing the subject, they feel a friendly and affectionate sentiment towards them. This is not universal, but it is common, and there are many in this city who do not call themselves abolitionists even among themselves, who are, nevertheless, "friends of the abolitionists."

Now you are ready to ask—are you an abolitionist? I answer thus—I am not, exactly, if I understand their principles. I believe with Dr. Wayland that there are cases in which the holding of slaves may be justified, when they are held with a view to the interests of the slaves themselves. Yet this is a case that so seldom occurs as hardly to form an exception. But you will say that my feelings and views on the subject are much changed. They are so, and not on this subject alone. I now feel that the Bible is the only test of truth; and am determined, so far as in me lies, to make it the rule of my conduct through life. Indeed I now hope that I am a child of God, I desire to dedicate the remainder of my life to doing good to my fellow men, without respect to color or any other circumstance, and to the extension of the principles of the gospel. I am now engaged in hunting up Sabbath School scholars and aiding in establishing a new school.

We are doing what we can in the Temperance cause.

You will make such use of this letter as you see fit, but not such, I hope, as to compromise me or to destroy my opportunities for usefulness here. Love to all.

Your ob't. servant and brother,

The reader must have observed on what grounds the writer of this letter came to change his views on the subject of slavery—that he had become himself essentially changed; and, as "a child of God," had come to make "the Bible the only test of truth," and "the rule of conduct." Accordingly, he loves and embraces every good thing and heartily engages in every holy and philanthropic enterprise. The Temperance, Sabbath School, and Anti-Slavery causes present themselves to him as kindred causes included in the broad circumference of the great cause of Christianity.

And now let us ask our readers, if the man is beside himself? Has he lost his reason and become a fanatic? We think no christian reader of his letter will so accuse him.

What influence ought the letter to exert on every reader? Should it not, and if the reader is what he ought to be, will it not induce him to urge forward that cause which the writer of the letter subsequently says, ought never to be abandoned, "until every slave is free."

Let the cold, heartless calculator stand rebuked by this noble letter, and especially those superlatively "prudent" men, who in the pulpit and out of the pulpit have been raising a wondrous alarm, lest our advocacy of the cause of the oppressed should prevent the work of the Holy Spirit in the conversion of sinners, or who have been loud in their complaints of those ministers who have opened their mouths for the dumb, as though they were leaving their sphere of duty to meddle with that which does not concern an ambassador of Christ.

We have not seldom heard the solemn-toned "regret" expressed by some of our brethren, that by engaging in this cause, we should render ourselves less useful to the churches. We thank such brethren for their solicitude for us and for the churches, but feel at liberty to express the belief that we were never engaged in a holier vocation than our present. If our brethren really desire to see every good cause promoted by us, let them rather lend us their aid than lament our devotion to the cause of the oppressed.

#### FRANKLIN ASSOCIATION.

This Association has given a commendable attention to the subject of Slavery at several annual sessions. We give below resolutions passed by this body, which we think, will be read with interest by all of our readers.

1834. Resolved, That this Association look with feelings of deep regret upon the existence of slavery in the United States, and recommend to the churches to exert themselves in the use of all proper measures for its removal.

1836. Your Committee on Slavery would Report, that we view with abhorrence the system of slavery as it exists in these United States and elsewhere. That we consider it a subject of presenting solemn and interesting claims on the christian philanthropy of the church. That we consider it a sin of great magnitude, and of deep dye—a sin, which admits of no rational defence. Over this sin, the church has too long slumbered, and we rejoice that God in his providence is now calling our attention to it. We believe that the Millennium never will be ushered in, so long as slavery exists. That it is prejudicial to the cause of both Foreign and Domestic Missions. In our country it inhibits the circulation of the Scriptures among millions of our fellow men, and creates in the midst of us, a mass of ignorance, as dark and hopeless, as may be found in countries strictly denominated heathen. While it degrades and vitiates the slave and deprives him of every one of his rights, it tends to



generate and cherish among his oppressors, vice of every species, such as idleness, pride, licentiousness and injustice. In view of this God-dishonoring and heaven-daring sin, it is time for the church to arise, and exonerate herself from all participation in perpetuating or countenancing this iniquity—Therefore

Resolved, That it is the duty of every friend of God and man, of every christian and patriot, to make every effort sanctioned by the religion of Jesus Christ, for the overthrow of the system of slavery.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the churches of this Association, to observe the fourth Monday in every month, for a concert of prayer, that slave-holders may be converted to God, and that God would succeed all the lawful efforts of his people for the suppression of slavery every where.

Resolved, That we cordially unite with those christians and philanthropists, who are engaged in this arduous conflict with the wickedness and abominations of slavery in high places, and that we will stand by them, and help sustain this righteous cause, regardless of the frowns of the south or the flatteries of the north.

Resolved, That we recommend that the churches of this Association, patronize the different publications of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Resolved, That we have no fellowship with members of churches, in sustaining or excusing the sin of slavery.

1837. Resolved, That the system of American Slavery, is an infringement of the law of christian benevolence, and incompatible with that charity which is "kind," and which "worketh no ill to his neighbor;" that it is a sin of great magnitude, and ought to be speedily and entirely abandoned by the christian Church.

The present year similar Resolutions were adopted with entire harmony. The following brief account of the last session has been forwarded to us for publication.

THE FRANKLIN BAPTIST ASSOCIATION held their annual session A. D. 1838, with the Baptist Church in Rowe, on the 12th and 13th inst. The Association Sermon was preached by Br. AMENEST LAMB, from Rev. 2: 7. "He that hath an ear, let him hear what the spirit saith unto the Churches."

The Association was organized by choosing Br. LAMB Moderator, and Br. J. M. PURNITT Clerk. The letters from the churches showed that they enjoyed a good degree of union and were steadfast in the faith. Owing to the violent storm on Wednesday, the delegation was not so full as usual; yet the few who did assemble appeared to be of one mind, and resolved to support the cause of benevolence in all its branches. The claims of the American and Foreign Bible Society were exhibited and resolutions favorable to that institution, were passed. The cause of Missions was advocated by Brethren Kimball and Purinton. The subjects of Sabbath Schools, Slavery, and Temperance, were discussed, and it was the general sentiment that Sabbath Schools ought to be sustained; that Slavery ought to be immediately abolished, and that the friends of Temperance, while they thank God for the success of the cause thus far, ought to renew their efforts to sustain and render it triumphant.

The Baptist Magazine, Christian Review, Christian Watchman, and Christian Reflector, were recommended to the patronage of the churches. During the session there was preaching by Br. Kimball, Burbank and Glover, and an address on the Evils of Slavery, by Br. Grosvenor, editor of the Christian Reflector. The session was very agreeable.

The writer has, undoubtedly without intention, omitted the favorable notice taken by the Association of the Literary Institution at Shelburne Falls, called the *Franklin Academy*.

This institution has been and is yet under the superintendence and instruction of Br. JOHN ASHEN, assisted by Br. MACOMBER. It has done much good in the county and through the State, and merits the patronage of the public. We have reason to believe that no similar institution in the State is more judiciously managed, or affords better advantages to the students of both sexes who resort to it.

Its importance to the worthy population of Franklin and the adjacent counties and to the southern section of Vermont is peculiarly great. It is shedding the light of literature, science and religion over those no ble hills and through those flourishing valleys, where a praise-worthy industry is giving thrift and comfort to the inhabitants, and where the soundest moral principles are honored in their more extensive practice, perhaps, than in most other sections of the Commonwealth.

YOUNG MEN'S CONVENTION. Anti-Slavery Brethren,—Have you appointed your delegates to the Young Men's Anti-Slavery Convention to be held in Worcester on the second day of October? If you have not, will you not attend to this matter "immediately?"

THE CRIMINAL COURT is now in session in this town, Judge Strong presiding. Yesterday morning the Grand Jury presented a considerable number of indictments, among which were *five* against one Irishman, each indictment containing two charges of theft. The Grand Jury did not find a bill against John L. Davis, the murderer, on account of insanity. He was in consequence committed to the State Lunatic Hospital, as a dangerous lunatic.

MR. PARMENTER. We are requested to state that it is the intention of Mr. Parmenter, the blind temperance lecturer, Providence permitting, to re-commence lecturing in this vicinity, early in October, and to visit for that purpose the following towns, viz: Worcester, Shrewsbury, Grafton, Upton, Hopkinton, Milford, Mendon, Uxbridge, Northbridge, Sutton, Milbury, Auburn, Oxford, and Douglas.

#### COMMON SCHOOLS.

The Association for the Improvement of Common Schools, held its annual meeting in this town on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. Lectures were given on Wednesday by Messrs. Silas Bailey of Worcester, Chas. Hudson of Westminster, and Joseph Allen of Northboro'; and on Thursday by Dr. Metcalf of Mendon, and Horace Mann, Esq., Secretary of the Mass. Board of Education. The unfavorable state of the weather probably prevented that general attendance of persons engaged in education and others, which is so highly desirable.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION assembled in this town on Wednesday last, and organized by choosing Dr. Reuben Champion of Springfield, President, Hon. Gayton P. Osgood of Andover, Robert Rantoul, Esq., of Gloucester, Hon. Samuel C. Allen of Northfield, and Dr. Foster Hooper of Fall River, as Vice Presidents, and Benj. F. Hallett and Charles G. Greene, Esqrs., of Boston, Eliab Ward, Esq., of Marlborough and Francis R. Gougas, Esq., of Concord, as Secretaries.

Hon. MARCUS MORTON was unanimously nominated as candidate for Governor, and Hon. THEODORE SEDGWICK, for Lt. Governor, Hon. William Foster having declined.

Something more than four hundred delegates were present.

ISAAC DAVIS, Esq., of this town, has been nominated by the Democrats, as candidate for Congress from District No. 5.

#### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

##### FIRE IN TAUNTON.

A Fire broke out in Taunton on Sunday morning between 4 and 5 o'clock, which was very destructive as appears by the following particulars from the Providence Journal.

On the South side of Main Street.—The large brick building, at the corner of Franklin street, owned by Wm. Crandall and occupied by John W. D. Hall, as a hat, cap, boot and shoe store; Nahum Washburn, dentist; and Albert Sweet, hair dresser, and variety store; the upper stories by the owner as a dwelling.

The three story wooden block on Main Street, in which the fire originated, owned by Mr. Barney Dean; the lower story occupied by himself as a hardware store, and by Mr. D. F. Leonard, merchant tailor; the second and third stories by Philo Washburn, harness maker.

A three story wooden building adjoining, occupied by Harvey Washburn, as a furniture warehouse.

A two story wooden building, occupied by Wm. Washburn, as a furniture warehouse; the second story as the printing office of the Taunton Gazette.

A large wooden block adjoining the above, owned by Henry Washburn; occupied by him as a hardware store; by S. O. Dunbar, bookseller; the Taunton Reporter printing office; and lawyer's offices.

A two story building, owned by the heirs of Isaac Washburn, occupied by Albert Washburn as a paint and seed store; Abner Pitts, watch maker, and the upper part as dwellings.

A two story building owned by Daniel Brewer, the upper part occupied by him as a dwelling; the stores below by William Reed, dry goods dealer, and E. Standish, watch maker and confectioner.

A two story wooden building owned by Nathaniel Phillips, and Townsend & Shaw, occupied by Wm. Hutchinson, as a hardware store; by Townsend & Shaw, boot and shoe manufacturers, and by — Bragg, cabinet maker.

On the North side of Main Street.—A two story building on the corner of Fayette street, (wood, with brick ends) owned by John W. Seabury, and occupied by him as a wholesale and retail grocery.

A three story brick building, owned by Elkanah Andrews, occupied by Henry Williams as a lawyer's office; Charles R. Atwood, dealer in dry goods; the upper stories by the owner as a dwelling.

A three story brick building, owned by heirs of Isaac Washburn, occupied by John N. & S. Washburn, as a large furniture warehouse, and above as a dwelling.

A three story brick building, owned by Daniel Brewer, occupied by Edgar Read, as a crockery store, the upper stories as a dwelling.

A two story brick building, owned by Charles Babbitt, occupied by Charles L. Babbitt, jeweller, and by the owner as a dwelling.

In the rear of the last named dwelling, a two story dwelling house owned by the same.

In the rear of Henry Washburn's block, a two story dwelling house.

On Fayette street, several buildings were destroyed, and some barns, sheds, &c., in the rear of the above mentioned stores.

A correspondent of the Boston Post, estimates the amount of property destroyed at \$100,000; on which there was an insurance of \$55,000, nearly divided between the Taunton Mutual office; and the Manufacturer's office in Worcester.

NARROW ESCAPE. About 8 o'clock last evening, a young gentleman from New York, stepped off the South Ferry Boat on the Brooklyn side, just before it reached the wharf, and dropped down between the boat and wharf, in a space of less than two feet in width.

With great presence of mind he caught with one hand upon the wharf, and with the other on the boat, and by a sudden effort raised himself up, and with the aid of a gentleman who saw the fall and sprang to his assistance, was extricated before the boat closed upon him.

The whole affair was the work of a few seconds, and indeed, one moment's delay would have been fatal.

This should be a warning to all persons, never to leave the boat in the night until it is securely fastened to the wharf; the lights are very deceptive, and the closest observation is no security against a fatal slip in leaving or going on board these ferry boats.

N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.—THIRTY DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Great Western arrived at quarantine ground below New York on Monday evening, in about sixteen days from Bristol, and came up to the city the following afternoon. She had 143 passengers, but met with severe weather and head winds nearly the whole way out. The passengers express themselves in the most satisfactory terms.

The steam ship, Royal William, is advertised in Gore's Advertiser, to sail on the 29th of September, and the Liverpool about the 20th of October, for New York.

Great anxiety has been felt by the flour speculators to learn by this arrival the state of Grain crops in Great Britain and the north of Europe; but we do not perceive that the news on that head is very definite. Whilst the accounts of the harvest remain doubtful from many of the northern countries of Europe, there are fortunately much better crops and an excellent vintage in the south. In Portugal it appears that the crops of Indian corn, wheat, and olives, all have proved extremely abundant, and that the vintage was equally promising at the time of the last accounts.

MUTINY ON BOARD THE BRAGANZA.—Capture of four of the Mutineers. A letter received at Lloyd's from their agent at Emden, dated the 1st of Sept. says:—

"On the night of the 24th ultimo, a ship was driven on shore near the Isle of Juist. The 30th ultimo five men of the crew arrived here, and, upon our inquiry, reported it to be the Ceres, Capt. Wight, bound with a cargo of sugar from New Orleans to Hamburg, which was established through the news papers of this city, but which afterwards appeared to be false. Strong suspicion of mutiny arising, they said five men were arrested and put to trial, and we can now, from their depositions, give the following authentic account:—

"The copper brig Braganza, from Philadelphia, Captain Farley, left Philadelphia on the 8th of July last, with a cargo of sugar and logwood, bound for Genoa. About three weeks afterwards, when the vessel was in the Atlantic, a mutiny was raised by a part of the crew, being four of the sailors arrived here, viz: Cornelius Willems, from Holstein; John Adams, (who hung himself in prison the day on which he was arrested); Joseph Verbruggen, from Belgium; Haus Kundoen, from Schleswig; the fifth, Dapveys, from Aberavon, Glamorganshire, a boy of 16 or 18 years has been inactive, and will in all probability prove innocent.

"The Captain was beaten and wounded, thrown overboard and drowned, under horrible circumstances. The mate, Van de Sluiss, was wounded to death, and afterwards died on board the vessel; the second mate, Moir, after having been thrown over board, mounted the vessel again and reached the cabin, where he was then locked up, together with the captain's wife, Mr. Deal, from Philadelphia, the owner of the vessel and cargo, and Mrs. Deal, his wife, and kept prisoner during a seignight, as well as the cook, called Brown, a negro, who was locked up in the fore-castle. The mutineers intended to suffocate the four persons in the cabin, but left, or failed doing so, and afterwards agreed to let them live, and to leave them, together with the negro, to the mercy of the waves in the long boat, on their swearing never to denounce them.

"This was executed and the said five persons left the Braganza in the beginning of August, in the long boat, about 150 miles distant from Europe, with sufficient provisions for three weeks, a compass, boat's sails, &c. no vessel being then in view, but the weather was fine, and the Braganza having seen several sails the same day, it may be hoped that the boat was picked up by some of them. The mutineers now steered to the North Sea, with the intention of sinking the vessel at a convenient period in the neighborhood of the Elbe, but were prevented from doing so by running on shore on this coast. The vessel has been unloaded by coasters from several quarters, and part of her cargo has been delivered to the authorities, the remainder has been stolen, together with the stores, &c. of the vessel.

"Both of the mates were subjects of the United States."

The boat noticed above, was picked up on the 12th August, by the brig Hilder, with 5 persons in her, and carried into Greenock. Their names were G. A. Diehl and lady; Mrs. Furley, the Captain's wife; the second mate, Mr. Moir, and the cook of the brig.

Messrs. Curling and Young, of Limehouse, the builders of the British Queen, have begun a steam-ship of 2000 tons; being 400 tons more than the British Queen; she is not to be so long as that vessel but much wider.

The American Minister to London, has been confined several days by illness, but was convalescent.

The French blockade of Mexico attracts a great deal of attention in the British Journals, and is very seriously complained of.

A French bishopric has been established in Algiers, by a Papal bull.

The Prince de Joinville has left with the naval forces gone to increase the blockading squadron off the coast of Mexico.

The Emperor of Russia arrived quite unexpectedly at Munich, about the middle of August, travelling incog. under the name of Count Aldersberg. A number of amusing anecdotes are told of his movements. On his arrival at Munich, instead of driving to the palace, he stopped at the post-house, and leaving word for the King (of Bavaria) where he was to be found, he started off for Kreuth. On his way thither, he left his carriage and got into a small cart belonging to a peasant whom he met, and proceeded on his journey, meeting with considerable opposition from the gens d'armes at the various stations, who could hardly be satisfied, even by an inspection of his passport. At one station the guard was on the point of arresting him as a suspicious person, and N. cholas was obliged to disclose his real character; and even then his story was not received without suspicion.

In Spain the course of events appears to be disastrous to the Queen's arms. Gen. Oraa has been defeated in his attack on Morella, with 203 killed and 930 wounded. Cabrera then marched rapidly on Valencia, which would have surrendered but for a British man-of-war lying off the port. Oraa

immediately sent in his resignation, which the Queen accepted. Gen. Latre, it was thought, would take the command of the army of the centre. Don Carlos was at Onake, and Espartero at Logrono. It is again said the ministry had resigned, and that the Queen had sent for Castanos. Public opinion is said to run strongly against the Queen, and foreign aid, mauge the professions of non-interference, seems absolutely required.

The German papers contain a new ukase against Poland, by which the Poles are forbidden to wear the Polish costume, and commanded to assume the Russian—which, they are told, is much more economical.

The Augsburg Gazette (good authority) affirms that Russia will take sides with Turkey against the Pacha of Egypt, should he attempt to establish his independence of the Sultan.

There had been a duel at Paris between two Grisettes. These girls having had a quarrel growing out of a love affair, probably with some of the students, fought with pistols charged with ball, and after two shots were carried off the ground unreconciled, by their seconds.

Greece seems to be in a distracted, impoverished state. The young Queen was about to visit Germany. King Otto is now actually said to be in the pay of Russia.

According to advices from Aleppo of the 18th ult., it would appear that the Syrian insurrection was not yet completely subdued. The Druses, after a sanguinary engagement with the Egyptians, had evacuated the Hauran, and proceeded to occupy the range of the Anti Lebanon, between Damascus and the sea.

There was a dreadful storm in the neighborhood of Smyrna, July 27th. No less than 130 shipwrecked seamen had been found on the shores of the Bosphorus.

The Manufactory of Macintosh & Co., at Manchester, was destroyed by fire, Aug. 25, and five men perished in the flames.

Major General Gaines left this city on Saturday evening last, with all the troops stationed at Jefferson Barracks, for Fort Leavenworth. From thence it is the intention of the General to proceed to the Illinois river, in the Indian territory, to attend the council to be held in the Cherokee Council House. He will be accompanied by the Dragoons now stationed at Fort Leavenworth. There is no doubt but the presence of this armed force at the assembling of the Council, will have a most salutary effect upon the tribes who may be present. The object of the Cherokees in collecting all the tribes in council is very generally believed by those familiar with the Indians, to be for the purpose of war, and is very similar to the course pursued by Tecumseh and his brother prior to the last war. Those familiar with the Indian character say, that the kind of wampum sent with the messenger to the tribes, is indicative of their intentions. The promptness of the movement on the part of Gen. Gaines will, however we believe, repress any present attempt at hostilities.

St. Louis Republican.

Capt. Gideon S. Holmes of this city, was badly injured on Monday afternoon, on the B. & P. Railroad. Looking out of the window of the car in which he was riding, his head came in contact with the railing of the bridge over Neponset River. He was stunned by the blow, and his skull bore the marks of two or three contusions, but none of them very deep.—Boston Times.

The late storm was very severe at New York. Fourteen trees were blown in the Park. A new three story brick house was blown down in 23d street. Several small vessels went ashore. The ship New York, from Liverpool, just arrived, was obliged to cut away her mast to prevent dragging her anchors. The ship Louisa from Liverpool went ashore at Old Point Comfort. The steamers were nearly all detained, or compelled to put back after starting.

A valuable Collection of Paintings and Books has been sent from Europe and presented to the Boston Athenaeum by George Brimmer, Esq., who is now on the Eastern Continent. Our countrymen, Horatio Greenough, Esq., who is now at Florence, Italy, engaged on the bust of Washington for the Capitol, has also, presented to Col. Perkins, of Boston, two casts of the colossal marbles of Day and Night, the originals of which were by Michael Angelo, and are now in the Church of St. Nicholas at Florence.

The St. Louis Republican of August 27, says, "We learn that an officer will leave to-day in the Knickerbocker, for the Upper Mississippi, charged with paying off the annuities now due the Sac and Fox Indians."

Robbery.—A gentleman who was passenger in the steambath Portland, from Portland, had his pocket cut open whilst asleep in his berth last night, and four letters were taken. One of the letters contained \$150. He did not miss the letters until he reached his boarding house, when, on examining his coat, the pocket and facing were found to be cut. Returning immediately to the steambath, he made inquiries, but as the passengers had all gone on shore, no trace could be found the letters or money.

The corn crop on the Island proves far better than was anticipated. In some cases the produce is better than that of last year, and will average a usual crop.—Long Island Farmer.

The Hudson and Berkshire Railroad is to be opened this day. This railroad unites the Western Railroad, which is now in progress from this town to the Western boundary of this State, at West Stockbridge. The cars are to leave Hudson for West Stockbridge, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

The Transcript states that several persons paid so many visits to the striped pig in Dedham that their heads ached the next day. Worse than that. One man visited the pig so often that he fancied himself a pig, and walked off on all fours. Boston Times.

The Faculty of Brown University have entitled themselves to an honor which we had hoped might have belonged to some Massachusetts Institution, of being the first to discard intoxicating drink, at a festive attended exclusively by the reverend, the learned, and the refined.—Saf. Gaz.

The Faculty of Harvard College have "discarded intoxicating drink" at all their commencement festivals, for five years past, at least. N. Y. Herald.

A French paper says the time young lionsess the Prince of Joinville brought with him from Brazil, gambols about the apartments of the Prince at Neuilly with all the docility of a kitten.

#### MEETINGS OF BAPTIST ASSOCIATIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Old Colony, at Plymouth, Oct. 3 and 4. Berkshire, at Pittsfield, Oct. 10 and 11. Taunton, at New Bedford, Oct. 17 and 18.

#### MARRIED:

In this town, Sept. 26, by Rev. Mr. Horton, Mr. John Kelley to Miss Charlotte Johannet. At Hadley, Sept. 12, by Rev. Dr. Brown, Mr. Charles J. Howland of Detroit, Michigan, to Miss Lucinda H. Jones.

In Holden on Lord's Day, September 16 by Rev. Samuel Everett, Mr. JOSHUA GODDARD of Wendall to Miss ELIZA ANN ABBOTT of Holden. BROTHER GODDARD is destined to China, as a Missionary of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, for which sacred purpose he was to be and probably was ordained at Shutebury during the session of the Wendall Association the present week. He is the son of the venerable Elder David Goddard who for many years has labored with the Baptist Church in Wendall. This son has been educated in Brown University and Newton Theological Seminary, and promises well as a judicious and laborious Missionary; may the Lord go with him and his partner and render them both exceedingly useful.

Married in the Congregational Church in Rutland on Sunday evening Sept. 24 by the Rev. Mr. Clark Mr. Edson H. Howe to Miss Adaline M. Read both of R.

In Philadelphia, Rev. Henry Smith, of Worcester, Mass. to Miss O. Leelanah, daughter of Mr. Jacob L. of Germany.

In Milbury, Rev. S. W. S. Dutton, of New Haven, Ct. to Miss Harriet, daughter of Asa Waters, Esq.

In Louisville, Ky., Aug. 23, Mr. Hammond Howe, formerly of this town, to Mrs. S. I. Rice.

In Spencer, Sept. 24, by Rev. L. Packard, Mr. M. M. White of Cleveland, Ohio, to Miss Sophia.

In Oakham, Sept. 20, by Rev. Mr. Kimball, Rev. Leonard Parker of Mansfield, Ohio, to Miss Caroline A. Goodale.

In West Brookfield, Sept. 26, by Rev. Mr. Peabody, of this town, Mr. Benjamin W. Leland to Miss Sophia Trask of this town.

In Westminister, by Rev. C. Mann, Mr. Elam Marsh of Antwerp, N. Y., to Miss Elmina Bigelow.

In Newets, Mr. James Barney to Miss Margaret Dudley.

In Cambridgeport, Rev. William Howe to Miss Angelina, daughter of the late Philip Ammidon, Esq., of Boston.

In Boston, by Rev. Mr. Towne, Henry G. Wiley M. D., to Miss Elizabeth F. Perry of Barre.

#### DIED:

In this town, Sept. 20, of typhus fever, Zelotes Newton, a student at the Thomsonian Infirmary, and son of Guy S. Newton, aged 24. Sept. 21, Mrs. Sarah Thaxter, wife of the late Benjamin Thaxter, aged 81; 23d, Mr. David Newton, aged 32.

In Northborough, Sept. 23, Mary, daughter of Mr. Silas Allen, aged 30 months.

In Albany N. Y., Sept. 14, Mr. Levi Bartlett, formerly a resident of this town, aged 25.

In Leicester, on the 12th inst., Margaret Silvester, wife of Joshua Silvester, aged 83.

In Spencer, Sept. 9, Jason Wood son of Capt. Isaac Prouty, aged 17 months.

In Sutton, July 11, Mr. Amos Thayer, a revolutionary pensioner, aged 81. He was at the battle of Bunker Hill and the taking of Burgoyne.—Aug. 31, Mrs. Ruth, wife of Mr. Otis Harback, aged 48.

In Charlton, Sept. 15, Mr. John Gorton, aged 71.

In Londale, (Smithfield), R. I., Mr. George B. Gorton, son of John Gorton of Charlton, aged 50.

In Bolton, on the 14th inst., widow Anna Aldrich, aged 45. On the 15th inst., Asa, only son of John Kimmens, aged 4 years.

In Templeton, Sept. 9, Franklin Streeter, aged 25.

In Barre, Mr. Moses Maynard, aged 52.

In Dana, Albert, son of Mr. Isaac Doane, aged 2 years.

In Shirley, Sept. 4, Mrs. Cynthia, wife of Mr. Edmund Longley, aged 38.

In Hopkinton, Henry, son of Mr. Austin Haywood, aged 2 1/2 years; Mrs. Ede, wife of Mr. James R. Woolson, 40.

In Newton, Lower Falls, Miss Sarah E., daughter of Mr. William Hurd, aged 21.

In Lincoln, Sept. 17, Mr. Nathaniel Baker, aged 92.

In Concord, Sept. 19, Mr. Eli Dakin, aged 62.

In Boston, Sept. 15, Simon Boyden, Esq., formerly of the Tremont House in Boston, and the Astor House in New York, aged 68.

In Portsmouth, N. H. Mrs. Abigail, widow of the late Rev. Joseph Backminster, D. D.

#### Wanted Immediately,

A T Office, an active, intelligent boy, of good character and habits, as an apprentice to the Printing business.

Also, a GIRL, to set types; one who has had some experience would be preferred. Good encouragement will be given to persons having the above qualifications.

Sept. 28, 1838.

#### HINTS FOR THE YOUNG.

ON A SUBJECT RELATING TO THE HEALTH OF BODY AND MIND. Second Edition, Improved and Enlarged.

From the Annals of Education.

In consenting to the publication of this little manual Dr. Woodward rendered a great public service. The evil to which he alludes, is far more common and destructive than is generally supposed. Thousands believe, or feign to believe, that Mr. Graham and others, have encouraged and set the example of the author. We hope the work before us will serve to convince—"if aught can do it"—the most skeptical, that it is high time to understand the matter as it is, and to take such measures in reference to its prevention as the nature of the case and the circumstances may admit.

From the Boston Recorder.

It is something more than fastidiousness of taste; would that it were anything short of vitiated moral feeling; that condemns the efforts of philanthropic individuals to expose the physical and moral dangers of vices "which are not fit to be named," and to warn the rising generation against pollutions that cannot be indulged even to a small degree, without imminent hazard to every personal interest. This unpretending tract is evidently the work of a master, a physician well skilled in the science of his profession; and a sincere friend to the youth of his country. It deserves and claims "an extensive circulation amongst parents, teachers and youth," that it may "prove a preventive as well as a cure," to a wide spread and exceedingly injurious evil to the young.

From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

Weeks, Jordan & Co. have republished from this Journal a small treatise of sixty pages, entitled "Hints to the young, on a subject relating to the HEALTH OF THE BODY AND MIND, with additions by the author." At the time the chapters appeared in our pages, they were extensively circulated and read with deep interest by the profession. The present form, is that the melancholy facts there disclosed may reach those who would otherwise remain utterly ignorant of the various modes in which the mind is impoverished by solitary vice, and the body broken down in early life under the uncontrolled dominion of the passions. One single circumstance will recommend it to the intelligent reading, thinking community, had it no other merits, as well as a CURE," to a wide spread and exceedingly injurious evil to the young.

Published and for sale, by the quantity or single copy, by WILLIAM D. TICKNOR, corner of Washington and School streets, Boston; by THOMAS J. BAKER, at the Reflector office, and at the Bookstores in Worcester.

#### NOTICE.

The Minutes of the Worcester Baptist Association will be ready for delivery on Monday next, at the office of the Christian Reflector, No. 5 Goddard's Row, Worcester. Most of the churches may probably have opportunity to send for their packages by the delegates to some of the Conventions to be held here during the week.

#### YOUNG MEN'S ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

TO BE HELD AT WORCESTER ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2d and 3d, 1838.

To the Young Men of Massachusetts, who are the Friends of Immediate and Universal Emancipation:

BRETHREN:—The Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society has devoted upon us the pleasing duty of inviting you, one and all, to meet in Convention at Worcester, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 2d and 3d days of October next, for the purpose of deliberating and acting upon questions connected with the present interests and future prosperity of the great cause of Human Rights. We address you with the full conviction, that such a Convention is imperiously demanded at the present crisis, as a means of uniting the efforts and combining the influence of the Young Men of this ancient Commonwealth on the side of Liberty and Humanity, in the great moral struggle which is now agitating the nation, and on the downfall of our free institutions. It was a remark of the renowned author of the Declaration of Independence, that the great work of emancipation was 'AN ENTERPRISE FOR THE YOUNG WHO COULD FOLLOW IT UP AND BEAR IT THRO' TO ITS CONSUMMATION'; and the history of moral reform in all ages proclaims the wisdom of the sentiment. It is the testimony of inspiration, that young men are "chosen;" and if, in this country, truth and freedom shall ever gain a victory over falsehood and slavery, it will be owing in a great degree to their vigilance and energy. We beseech you then, by the love you bear to your country, by your regard for the cause of bleeding humanity, and by the ties which bind you to your enslaved countrymen, to come up to the Convention, by hundreds, from every county in the State. There should be no delay in the appointment of delegates. In every town, let a meeting be called for that purpose forthwith. One thousand young men, at least, good and true, should be sent up to the Convention, to represent the main army which must necessarily stay at home. But this cannot be done, unless the friends of the cause in every town do their duty promptly. Efforts will be made to secure the attendance of distinguished advocates of the cause from abroad, and such other measures adopted as it is hoped will render the Convention one of uncommon interest.

Yours for the slave,  
AMOS A. PHELPS,  
JOSEPH V. HINES,  
EMERUS QUINCY,  
WENDELL PHILLIPS,  
OLIVER JOHNSON,

Committee of Arrangements.

#### LADIES' ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

##### PUBLIC MEETING.



## POETRY.

ALINE.

BY ELIZABETH MARGARET CHANDLER.

How very beautiful  
The creatures of this earth can sometimes be!  
Aline was one of such; the summer rose  
Hath not a petal fairer than her cheek,  
Nor hath the light of the out-breaking sun  
More radiant gladden than her beaming smile.  
The common air—the unfolding of a flower—  
The voice of streams—the music of a bird  
Was joy to her; and her glad spirit breathed  
Its light o'er all around; yet her soft eye  
Was ready to a child's to fill with tears  
For human sorrow; and her heart poured out  
Its large affections over all that lived.  
There was no selfishness in its young pulse;  
Its thoughts were full of God, and all He made  
To breathe upon the earth shared in her love,  
And the upwelling of her sympathies.

Again,  
In after years I look'd upon Aline.  
Her face was lovely yet, but not so tall  
The bloom of its young freshness; and the light  
That made its glance a gladness, was not there.  
A childish group was round, filling the room  
With their sweet laughter; and a bright-eyed girl  
Who look'd Aline related to youth again,  
Held to its mother's cheek the baby lip  
Of a young brother, crowning in his joy,  
As she laugh'd back to him.

Aline went forth  
Amidst her servants; and her voice arose  
Shrilly and harsh, and they shrank back in dread  
From her stern eye. The keen and cruel scourge  
Was busy at her bidding; and the limbs  
Of woman bled before her, and the shriek  
Of childhood rose unheeded.

Then came one,  
Whose traffic was in human forms: whose wealth  
Was gather'd from the blood of breaking hearts,  
And the stern rending of the holiest ties.  
That less man's nature. For a price of gold,  
Her husband sold to him the only son  
Of a fond mother's love, and from the arms  
Of conjugal affection, a sad wife,  
With all her weeping babes—and she stood by—  
That once compassionate girl—without a tear;  
Seeing their misery, yet speaking not  
One word to save them. She who once,  
But at the thought of such iniquity,  
And so much wretchedness, had shuddering wept,  
Beheld it now without a passing pang;  
And careless went to her own babes again—  
So much had the best feelings of her heart  
Been sear'd by dwelling 'midst a land of slaves.

### A CHRISTIAN'S VIEW OF THE WORLD.

That lofty soul that bears about with it the  
living apprehension of its being made for an  
overlusting state, so earnestly intends it, that  
it shall ever be a descent and vouchsafement  
with it, if it allows itself to notice what busy  
mortals are doing in their (as they reckon)  
grand negotiations here below. He has still the  
image before his eyes of this world vanishing  
and passing away; of the other, with the  
everlasting affairs and concerns of it, even now  
ready to take place and fill up all the stage;  
and can represent to himself the vision of the  
world dissolving, thrones tumbling, monarchies  
and kingdoms breaking up, crowns and sceptres  
lying as neglected things. He hath a telescope,  
through which he can behold the glorious  
appearance of the Supreme Judge; the solemn  
state of the magnificent and vastly numerous  
retinue; the obsequious throng of  
glorious celestial creatures; doing homage  
to their Eternal King; the swift flight of his  
royal guards, sent forth unto the four winds  
to gather the sleet, and covering the face of  
the Heavens with their spreading wings; the  
universal silent attention of all, to the loud  
sounding trumpet, that shakes the pillars of  
the world, pierces the inward caverns of the  
earth, and resounds from every part of the  
encircling heavens; the many myriads of  
joyful expectants, arising, changing, putting  
on glory, taking wing, and tending upwards,  
to join themselves to the triumphant heavenly  
host: the judgment seat; the books opened;  
the frightful amazed looks of surprised  
wretches; the equal administration of the  
final judgment; the adjudications of all to  
their eternal state; the heavens rolled  
up as a scroll; the earth and all things there-  
in consumed and burned up. And now  
what spirit is there any more left in him to  
wonder the trivial affairs of a vanished world?  
How different a thing is it with him who  
bears himself highest in a state of things  
whereof he foresees the certain hastening  
end! How serene is he of this, that infinite  
wisdom governs the world! How calm  
is he in the midst of eternal troubles! How  
placid and serene a spirit inhabits his peaceful  
breast!—*Home.*

TEN YEARS EXPERIENCE has convinced  
us that the editor who makes the *last*  
variation from his *own plan* in conducting his  
journal, will give the *best satisfaction* to the  
great body of his patrons.—There are many  
reasons for this.

1. An editor can execute his own plans  
better than he can those of other people—he  
can do best what he does spontaneously and  
heartily.

2. The men who urge changes in the plan  
of a paper are generally those whose tastes  
differ from those of the people in general.

3. The men recommending changes of this  
kind differ so much from each other that the  
editor who listens to them runs into incon-  
gruities and displeases those most, whom he  
most sought to oblige.

4. By expending his efforts to accomplish  
what he knows to be impossibilities, an editor  
loses the benefit he might reap from his  
labors to do that which he knows he is able  
to do.

5. No editor can be independent who  
listens to the suggestions of every body.

6. No class of men are so quick to detect  
and despise a want of editorial independence  
as the very men who are most successful in  
achieving triumphs over the independence  
of editors within the sphere of their in-  
fluence. The loss of virtue was never yet  
pardoned by the seducer.

7. The editor who moulds his course to  
please others, adopts the policy of expediency,  
becomes 'unstable as water,' and puts it  
out of the range of possibilities that he should  
'excel.'—*Friend of Man.*

THE CROSS.—Welcome the cross of Christ,  
and bear it triumphantly; but see it is indeed  
Christ's cross, and not thy own.—*Wm. L.*

## WORCESTER BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

We copy from the Minutes of this Association the following documents, which our readers will find well worthy of perusal.

### REPORT ON TEMPERANCE.

The Committee on Temperance beg leave to submit the following report.  
Your Committee have, for years, watched with much interest the progress of the Temperance reformation; and have seen in its advancement abundant cause for thankfulness to Almighty God, and for encouragement to persevering effort. They believe that the common use of distilled spirits is now scarcely known in our religious community—that few would dare to call themselves Christians while continuing to taste them as a beverage—and that our brethren are generally in a good degree awake to the importance of discountenancing their use in others, and of endeavoring to banish them from our land and from the world. But while your Committee rejoice that the nature of *distilled spirits* is now so well understood, and that the sin of using them, as a beverage, is so generally felt, they cannot shut their eyes to the fact that *fermented liquors* are still, to a considerable extent, in vogue. Those who would on no account touch, taste or handle the former, continue in many instances, to drink freely of the latter. They would therefore, on this occasion, call the special attention of their brethren to the inconsistency of continuing the use of *fermented liquors* while they scrupulously abstain from *distilled*. Every body knows that it is the *alcohol* contained in the distilled spirits which renders them pernicious; but it is now well ascertained that this is also the case in proportion, in all the fermented liquors. "Alcohol," says the Edinburgh Review, "is the active ingredient in all wines and in all species of fermented liquors." It has indeed been said that there is alcohol in every nutritious substance. But this is not true. There is no alcohol in the unfermented juice of the grape, or in the sugar-cane, or in any grain or vegetable. It is always produced by the changes of fermentation. The alcohol contained in ardent spirit is the product of fermentation, and is, after its production, disengaged from the other substances with which it is united, by distillation. Fermented liquors, therefore, contain alcohol as truly as distilled, though in less quantities. Distilled spirits contain, on an average, somewhat more than fifty per cent of alcohol, while the purest imported wines contain, on an average, more than eighteen per cent; making what is termed pure wine to contain more than one third as much alcohol as ardent spirits. Ale averages one sixth as much alcohol as ardent spirits, and porter, one ninth, and cider, more than one eighth. The man, therefore, who drinks three gills of wine per day, or six gills of ale, or a quart of cider, takes as much alcohol as the man who drinks a gill of rum.

Now your Committee would solemnly ask, in view of these facts, how any one who has pledged himself to abstain from ardent spirits, can conscientiously continue the use of fermented liquors. If he abstain upon principle from ardent spirits, and if on account of the alcohol contained in ardent spirits that he abstains from them, then it appears to us that the same principle must lead him to abstain from all other liquors which contain alcohol. It is in reference to this point that your Committee feel that we know to contain a large proportion of the same ingredient. We do not see why it should be any better for a man to drink a glass of alcohol mingled with filthy water and various poison drugs, than to drink a glass mingled pure water and sugar; or why it is not as well to take a glass of distilled spirit, as to take the same amount of alcohol in a quart of cider.

It would seem, dear brethren, that the thrilling account to which you listened yesterday in this house, and which many of you have this morning read in the "Christian Reflector," of the horrible assassination of one of your beloved brethren by the ruthless hand of a drunkard, can not fail to arouse you to increased zeal and more vigorous self-denying effort, in this all-important cause. Are you patriots, and will you not engage, with all your energies, in driving from your country its most deadly enemy? Are you philanthropists, and will you not assist, with your whole strength, to crush the monster which is destroying the happiness and the lives of so many of your fellow-beings? Above all, are you Christians, and can you be indifferent to the ruin of so many immortal souls?—Christ has said, *Whoever he be of you that forsaketh all that he hath, he can not be my disciple.* And can we, dare we, call ourselves his disciples while we refuse to make so small a sacrifice as is demanded of us by the Temperance cause!

In behalf of the Committee,

N. G. LOVELL.

\* The name of the individual on whom the act of murder was perpetrated was Philip Edwards: that of the perpetrator, John L. Davis. Both were citizens of Holden. The former was a worthy man, and a respectable member of the Baptist Church. He has left a disconsolate widow, and several children, to weep over the heart-rending tragedy, which has thus violently severed the tenderest ties of earth. The latter is also a husband, and a father; he has for several years, been a victim of intemperance, and the fact is known, that a few days only previous to the murder, he purchased two gallons of spirit, which he consumed "in beverage drinking," at the rate of more than a quart per day. The demon act, for which he now awaits his awful trial, was manifestly done under the influence of ardent spirit freshly used.—On the fatal morning, the 15th inst, Davis, at an early hour, was strolling about in the vicinity of his dwelling, rendering the air with horrid screams, when the unfortunate Edwards, passing along, was violently assailed by the inebriate maniac, felled to the ground by repeated blows with an axe, and left dead on the spot.

Truly, *strong drink is raging.* It infuses into man the ferocity of the tiger blended with the cruelty of the fiend.—Alas! for the peace, the safety, the morals of a community, when, for the sake of unwholesome gain, or the indulgence of a morbid appetite, the people will countenance the common use as a beverage, of an article, *always, when used, pernicious* in its influence, and often most malignant in its effects.

Let our Churches bestir themselves to their duty.—Let the inhabitants of this Commonwealth be aroused to their own, and posterity's interests. Let them keep pace with their enlightened Legislators, and promptly sustain them in that act, which enrolls them among the benefactors of their race.

SECRETARY.

### REPORT ON SABBATH SCHOOLS.

The Committee on Sabbath Schools beg leave to report:—That the S. S. Institution is of immense importance to the interests of the Church on earth, it is believed, none in this Association will dispute, and that every requisite effort should be made to advance this glorious enterprise. In the successful prosecution of this work, it is found, that schools should be well organized by the appointment of teachers, and libraries judiciously selected, to which every teacher and pupil can have access. Therefore,

Resolved, That this Association recommend to the schools within its limits to avail themselves of the advantages of the S. S. Convention organized for the special purpose of sustaining and enlarging the schools in this vicinity.

Resolved, That efforts be made in the churches to aid the N. E. S. S. Union in raising the requisite capital to enable them to publish books of a suitable character and in sufficient numbers to meet the existing demands for such publications.

Resolved, That as it would be a great saving of expense and labor of agency, the churches, particularly the more feeble, be earnestly requested to make their collections and send them to the Treasury without waiting for the visit of an agent upon this important subject.

C. O. KIMBALL, Chairman.

### REPORT ON SLAVERY.

The Committee appointed on the subject of Slavery, beg leave to report the following:

Whereas Slavery exists in our country, and in the Church; and is justified by large portions of the community, and of our own denomination, we deem it suitable, and a duty, to bear our testimony against this sin.—Therefore,

Resolved, 1.—That as a body we feel it to be our duty to use all proper means, within our power, to bring our brethren and the public generally, to see and forsake the evil of Slavery.

Resolved, 2.—That that the recent emancipation of more than half a million of Slaves in the West Indies, produced by means purely peaceful, is matter of deep gratitude to Almighty God, and that this fact evinces the perfect safety, and utility of abolishing a system so replete with evil, and urged upon our country the imperative obligation to follow an example so worthy of imitation.

ABIAL FISHER, Chairman.

### REPORT ON THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Your Committee on the High School present the following Report:—Your Committee feel a pleasure in being able to report that they find the Institution, in some respects, in a prosperous condition. But little more than four years ago it commenced with about 20 students, and up to the present time it has been constantly increasing in patronage, and the Institution has only to continue on the same course which it has thus far pursued, and a broad foundation will be laid upon which it may safely rely for future success. Your Committee, therefore, feel confident that so far as patronage is concerned you have nothing to fear. There are none to be educated than you can educate;—and every step in its progress hitherto has more and more clearly shown the wisdom of the Committee in selecting Worcester for its location. For Worcester is fast becoming, by general consent, the centre of a Commonwealth which has ever since the organization of our Republic, and will for years to come, exert an intellectual and moral influence far in advance of any other Commonwealth in the Union. Since the location was fixed upon, a communication has been opened which has brought Worcester almost among the suburbs of the Metropolis of New England, and similar facilities for intercourse will soon be enjoyed with Connecticut and the West. Besides, the village is one in which a correct and salutary moral sentiment prevails, and promises are long to be the seat of our most prominent Institutions. It already has a Hospital which is destined to be the leading Institution of the kind in the New World. It contains, also, a library which, in importance, will probably be second to none in the country. Although but recently established, yet it already has a collection of books and manuscripts which make it a profitable resort for the scholar.

Your Committee might go farther and claim for the very spot upon which the buildings have been erected a preference to any other in the village. It is removed at a suitable distance from the centre of business. It is an eminence favored at all times with a pure and healthy atmosphere. One of the first importance to all Institutions. Around the hill, on every side, lay the most beautiful landscape, presenting to the eye of the student as the seasons complete their rounds, industry and its invariable reward; and who, that has ever watched the development of intellect, needs to be told that natural scenery as well as the tasteful combinations of art furnish a strong mental stimulus, and exerts not a little influence in the process of intellectual refinement, and moral improvement.

Your Committee allude to the past to show that the Institution is located in exactly the right place, and not to prove that the denomination needs such a school. For this was decided years ago, and decided with prayer, and after the most mature deliberation, and no new facts have appeared since which would intimate in the least, that that decision was wrong; on the contrary, we believe that the broad seal of heaven has been stamped upon the act. For since its organization, the school has often been baptizing by the copious out-pourings of the Holy Ghost, and many a wandering youth has had his steps turned to the paths of peace. This we speak of, not by way of boasting, but with deep and fervent gratitude to the great Head of the Church, that he has not suffered the efforts of his children to go unblest, but in infinite goodness has caused the little seed there planted to return a harvest of a hundred fold. O may those prayers with which its foundations were laid still continue to ascend in its behalf until there shall no longer be any need of its instrumentality in calling back a ruined world from ignorance and sin, to knowledge and true holiness.

The two buildings which have been erected contain accommodations for fifty students, with lodgings and board, in addition to the rooms occupied by the families of the Principal and Steward, and the parts taken up for a school room, recitation room, library, &c. These accommodations have often been found too limited for its patronage, and should prosperity again return to the business of our Country, and should the Institution meet with no reverse of fortune, you may safely calculate upon double the applications which have hitherto been made, and in many respects your Committee are of opinion that it is desirable that every applicant should be admitted. For on the supposition that the Institution had one hundred students, at the present rate of tuition, it would be able to support four competent teachers, while the actual amount of labor in giving instruction would not be more than one third, if more than one fourth more than it now is. Division of labor in teaching could thus be introduced to a much greater extent than it possibly can be under existing circumstances. The character of instruction would, in this way, be elevated to a higher standard, and teachers would be more permanent than they now are, when compelled to teach eight or nine hours and then be found fault with because they spent so little time with their classes. It is not because our young men want higher stations than our Academies are obliged so often to change their instructors, but it is because, being obliged to teach every science, and every art, and to teach until exhaustion unites them for study and preparation, they leave a station which has no parallel except in the condition of a certain people who were compelled to make bricks without the requisite materials. It is in reference to this point that your Committee feel satisfied that the board of Trustees acted wisely in setting the tuition higher than at most other similar Institutions in our land. For, if an enlargement can be effected, it will enable the Institution to pay its teachers competent salaries, and to reduce their labors within a reasonable compass. In this way teachers will become as permanent here as at our higher seminaries of learning.

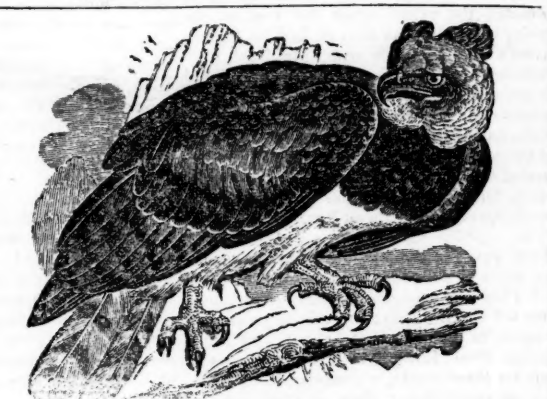
But, however desirable an enlargement may be in respect to the points just alluded to, your Committee would recommend this, not as the immediate, but as the remote object to which you should direct your attention.—The Institution is too much in debt on what has already been expended to think of enlarging at present. It needs \$5,000 as soon as it can be obtained, and must have this amount within two or three years or it must stop its operations. Your Committee would recommend, therefore, that papers be presented to the members of the various churches and congregations composing this Association, and that each individual be requested to set such a sum to his name as he will pay annually until the aforementioned sum is raised and paid over to the Treasurer of the Institution. There can be no doubt but that \$5,000 can be raised if its friends will only do what is in their power to do. Greater works than this have been done by feeble instrumentality. And your Committee feel that if the Institution shall ever be obliged to close its doors, wind up its affairs, and die, it will be, not from want of students, nor from any mismanagement of its Trustees, but from the indifference of the Churches to its pecuniary necessities, or on inability to furnish it with needed and timely assistance. Sad will be the time when what has been so suspiciously begun shall thus end in disappointment and ruin. May the day be far distant when it shall be solemnly said of the Baptists in Worcester county "They began to build but were not able to finish."

All of which is respectfully submitted,

By order and in behalf of the Committee.

S. BAILEY.

## NATURAL HISTORY.



HARPY EAGLE.

This noble bird, the most magnificent of the Eagle tribe, is distinguished from the other Eagles by the shortness of its wings, the extreme robustness of its legs, and the more than ordinary curvature of its beak and talons.

The Harpy is so bold, according to Hernandez, that it does not scruple to attack the most ferocious beasts and even man himself; but this attribute is probably as much exaggerated as its docility, when he adds that he may be tamed and trained to hawk as readily as the rest of the accipitrine tribe. He states also that it is quarrelsome, sullen, and fierce, and preys not merely upon birds, but upon hares and other similar animals. Linnæus adds to this account, probably on the report of the keepers of the Spanish Menagerie, that it is capable of splitting a man's skull with a single blow of its beak. Maudslayi states that he had been informed by travellers that it commonly feeds upon the two species of sloth which are found in the forests of Guiana, and carries off in its talons fawns and other young quadrupeds. These details are confirmed by Sonini, who describes it as living perfectly solitary in the depth and darkness of the thickest forests, where of course it is seldom disturbed by the prying eye of curiosity. He himself observed it perched on a lofty tree on the banks of the Orassu, where it seemed altogether motionless, and uttered no cry. His shot having only broken his wing, he fastened it by one leg to his boat, in which position it remained for several days, displaying no symptoms of mischievousness, but constantly refusing all kinds of food. This was the specimen called by him *Aigle Destructeur*. Of the Grand Aigle de la Guiane he met with only three individuals in the course of his journeys in the interior, and was the first to make them known in the colony, where they had never been seen before.

These scattered notices comprise all that is known of its history in its natural state. In captivity there is little to distinguish its manners from those of the other birds of its tribe. An individual taken from the nest, in possession of the elder Jacquin, became so tame as to suffer its head to be handled and scratched; but unfortunately this specimen was found dead on its passage to Europe, having fallen a victim, as was supposed, to the vengeance of the sailors, whose monkeys it had destroyed. These animals in their gambols unconsciously approached too near its cage, and was seized by its powerful talons: it devoured them with almost all their bones, but not without skinning them, an operation which it uniformly performed previously to consigning them to its maw.

### MISSION CIRCULAR.

To Baptist Churches, Ministers and Patrons of the Illinois Baptist Convention throughout the State.

BRETHREN AND FRIENDS:—You have been informed from time to time through the medium of the Pioneer, and our last Annual Report, that our Convention, relying upon the liberality of the churches, at its last session entered upon a systematic plan of missionary efforts in connection with the American Baptist Home Mission Society. The voice of the Associations and churches, by their messengers, was to provide at least one third of the expense for Home Missions within the State. Animated and cheered by these encouragements, the Executive Committee of the Home Mission Society, on recommendation of the Executive Committee of our Convention, have renewed many former appointments and made several new ones, where the call in Divine Providence was too pressing to be unheeded.

Besides the General Agent, there are now twenty missionaries under commission. Their salaries from the Society and the Convention jointly in no instance exceeds \$200 per annum, and in several instances not over \$50, leaving the churches and people where they labor to provide such additional aid, either in money or articles of subsistence, as will enable them to devote their whole time to the work of the ministry. It is an invariable principle of both the Society and the Convention, to help those who will help themselves, until they become able to support the gospel ministry, as the law of Christ requires.

The labors of the missionaries have been and continue to be greatly blessed. The calls from the people for missionary labor become every month more loud and pressing. There are noble hearted brethren, willing to relinquish the charms of the world, the prospects of accumulating property, and break away from those influences that have heretofore bound them to secular pursuits, and devote themselves wholly to that work, whereunto God and the churches have called them—to the sacrifice of their worldly interests—provided the churches will hold up their hands, and the Convention pledge that aid which is indispensable to their relief.

There are numerous settlements, and rising towns and villages, where the people are urging us to appoint missionaries, now ripe for the harvest, and whole churches and associations could be speedily raised up, by such means as God has owned and blessed. The Treasury of the Convention is now empty and should be immediately replenished. Arrearages are due our missionaries, for want of which themselves and families are most unpleasantly situated. The burden upon the Home Mission Society is already too heavy to admit of relief from that source. Our solemn pledge to furnish one third of the expense must be redeemed at every sacrifice.

The undersigned is constantly engaged, and calls for his services in protracted meetings and visiting associations are pressing. So wide is the field, and so extensive the range of travelling, and so numerous are the churches that can contribute something, that it is impossible for the General Agent to visit one fourth of the places where aid may be obtained. This Circular, then, is to solicit our brethren in the ministry, and especially the missionaries, and through them the churches, to raise subscriptions and contributions, and send the amount to the Associations to which they respectively belong. Or, if more convenient, these donations may be transmitted directly to the undersigned as treasurer of the Convention.

Whenever donations have been made to missionaries, not exceeding the amount due them for services performed, a receipt of the same only, with the names of the churches or individuals by whom given, may be sent to the undersigned, which will be charged to them as so much paid from the Convention. The undersigned is aware that the present scarcity of money will be plead by many as an excuse for procrastination or neglect. This plea will not avail our missionaries, where they have made contracts for articles of subsistence, which must be fulfilled. It will not avail the Convention in redeeming its solemn pledge to the Home Mission Society and the missionaries. It will not avail in the great day of trial, when as stewards of God we are called to account for the application of our time, talents, influence, opportunity and property! But as this scarcity is obviously temporary, the excuse may be removed by tendering subscriptions, payable upon the sale of our last annual Report.—"Our soil is prolific with every necessary of life; the labors of the husbandman are abundantly rewarded; high prices and a ready market claim all our surplus; and health has predominated throughout our State. To all these temporal blessings, God has recently poured out his Spirit in numerous, rapid and extensive revivals. Many of the churches of our denomination have been signally blessed. Hundreds have bowed to the sceptre of mercy, and found pardon and salvation in the blood of the Lamb." To which may be added that throughout most part of the State, the prospect for abundance is peculiarly cheering to the farmer, and means will be in his possession before Christmas to meet his own engagements with his fellow men, and those that pertain to the church of God.

Brethren, will you make a thank-offering to the Lord. "Freely have ye received, freely give."

The Executive Committee of the Convention only wait for an encouraging response from the churches, whose servants they are, to increase the number of appointments, and enter on new fields of labor ripe for the harvest.

The injunction of the apostle in a similar case, (1 Cor. xvi. 2) is peculiarly appropriate. "Let every one of you lay by him in store, as God hath prospered him, that there be no gatherings when I come."

J. M. PACK, Gen. Ag't, Ill. Bap. Con. Rock Spring, Ill., July 6, 1838.

N. B. The Missionaries, and such other ministering brethren as will co-operate in this service, are requested to read the foregoing Circular in their congregations, and afford opportunity to the churches and people to say what they will give to aid the cause.

J. M. P.

### SCHOOL BOOKS.

DORR, HOWLAND & CO. HAVE constantly on hand, a supply of all the various School Books used in this County,—in Academies, High Schools, and common public Schools. Merchants and Teachers supplied on very liberal terms. Worcester, Aug. 31.

SABBATH SCHOOL LESSON BOOKS. LESSONS FOR INFANT SABBATH SCHOOLS, with a plan for conducting an Infant Class. By Henry J. Howland. 8th ed. Price, 150 per dozen.

EASY LESSONS FOR INFANT CLASSES IN SABBATH SCHOOLS, by the author of the Infant School Manual. 3d edition. Price, 100 per dozen.

The above books are published by the subscribers, and more than 10,000 copies have been sold. They are in use in five of the Sabbath Schools in Worcester. Superintendents and teachers, who have not seen these books, are requested to call or send for a copy for examination. They are considered by those who have used them the best lesson books for Infant Classes before the public.

SABBATH SCHOOL LIBRARIES replenished, and all the various QUESTION BOOKS furnished at Boston prices.

DORR, HOWLAND & CO. Worcester, July 20, 1838.

BIBLES! BIBLES! DORR, HOWLAND & CO. have just received a large addition to their assortment of Bibles, of all sizes,—Pulpit, with gilt edges, Family, Pew and Pocket,—some with 16 plates for 50 cents, and some without plates as low as 37 1-2 cents.

Worcester, July 20, 1838.

## BOOKS PUBLISHED BY DORR, HOWLAND & CO. WORCESTER, MASS.

Bible in Miniature, with 25 engravings, Cumming's Spelling Book, by A. T. Love, Columbian Class Book, by A. T. Love, Easy Lessons for Infant Classes in Sabbath Schools, by the author of the Infant School Manual, 3d edition. Goodwin's Town Officer, 4th edition, edited by R. F. Thomas, Esq. Infant School Manual, by Mrs. Howland, 2d edition. My opinion has been requested respecting the "INFANT SCHOOL MANUAL," which is very classically given, because it is a work of great merit. The fact that it has passed the sixth edition in the strongest recommendation is an honor which no author can desire concerning his deceased property. Philadelphia, 10 mo. 22, 1838. ROBERTS VAUX.

Lessons for Infant Sabbath Schools, by Henry J. Howland, 8th edition. Price reduced. New England Sheriff, by J. Goodwin. Pond's Murray's Grammar, 12mo. Pond's Murray's Grammar, 18mo. 30 cuts.

From the Preceptors of Leicester Academy. Having for that year or more, made use of Pond's Murray's Grammar, with the opportunity of comparing it with most of the others in common use, we respectfully give it the preference to such, and recommend it as admirably adapted to facilitate both the beginning and the more advanced pupil, in acquiring the principles of the English language. L. WRIGHT, J. L. PARTRIDGE, LUTHER HAVEN.

Leicester Academy, Nov. 7, 1838. From Rev. David Austin, Principal of Missouri Academy, Jan. 23, 1836.

Pond's Murray's Grammar has been used for some time as a text book in Missouri Academy. I am fully impressed with its excellence. It contains every thing which is necessary for beginners to know, in relation to the rudiments of the English language, methodically and perspicuously expressed. It is commended to the most confident confidence to school committees and teachers. Pope's Essay, 18mo. bound. Questions on the Acts, for Sabbath Schools, by J. Longley: with a Map illustrating the Travels of the Apostles.

Rewards of Merit, new steel plate, 6 on a sheet. Rewards of Merit, copperplate, 15 on a sheet. Rewards of Merit, wood cuts, hymns on the back, 18 on a sheet.

Second Class Book, by A. T. Love. From Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D. Andover, Mass. An examination of your Second Class Book is fully satisfied me that, in regard both to subjects and authors, the selection is made with judgment and taste. The book is, in my opinion, suited in an eminent degree, to the youth in our schools and academies in acquiring the art of reading, and at the same time to give them much pleasing and valuable information.

School Register, by Rev. Jonathan Gung, D.D. At a meeting of the Board of Overseers of the Central School District, Worcester, Aug. 2, 1830: I was unanimously elected the School Register prepared by Rev. Mr. Gung, at the request of said Board, having been in use several years in the schools of this District, is found to be of great utility in securing the attention of scholars, and rendering the examinations more pleasant and satisfactory. It is therefore recommended a general use.

By order of the Board, A. D. FOSTER, Sec'y. Sabbath School Register and Class Book, by Rev. Dr. Gung, improved edition. From Rev. Artemas Ballard.

I should rejoice to see it introduced into all our Sabbath Schools, and to see it promoting their general interests. It will enable the teachers, with very little trouble, to keep a continued history of the schools, and furnish the superintendents with all the items necessary to be embodied in their annual reports.

The Child's Hyman Book. Wilbur's Astronomy, 8 copperplates. In addition to the above, they have constantly for sale a general assortment of School, Theological and Miscellaneous BOOKS, which they offer on the most favorable terms, by the quantity or single.

Also, a great variety of Books for Sabbath School Libraries, Question Books, &c.

THOMAS J. BAKER, PERIODICAL AGENT.

THREE doors south of the United States Hotel, Worcester, furnishes to order most of the current periodicals of the day, among which are the North American Review, Quarterly, \$5.00 per annum. Reprint of the Four Quarters; embracing the Edinburgh, London Quarterly, Foreign Quarterly and the London and Westminster Quarterly Reviews. Terms \$5.00 per annum of 16 numbers. Knickerbocker, or NEW YORK MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Monthly, \$5.00 per annum. United States Magazine, and Democratic Review. Monthly, \$5.00 per annum. Annals of Education; Edited by Dr. W. A. Alcott. Monthly, \$3.00 per annum. Gentleman's Magazine; Edited by W. E. Burton. Family Magazine. Monthly, \$1.50 per annum, or four copies for five dollars. Parley's Magazine for Children. Monthly, \$1.00 per annum. Lady's Companion; Edited by William W. Snowdon and Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, embellished with Engravings, Music, &c. Monthly, \$3.00 per annum. The Lady's Book and Lady's American Magazine; Mrs. Sarah J. Hale and Miss Leslie, (author of Pencil Sketches); each number containing a colored plate of the Latest Fashions, and two pages of Fashionable Music. Monthly, \$3.00 per annum. Religious Magazine and Family Miscellany; Edited by Prof. E. A. Andrews, aided by the Rev. Messrs. Abbott, H. Winslow, N. Adams, and others. Monthly, \$2 per annum. Waldie's Select Library. Weekly, \$5.00. Atkinson's Casket. Monthly, \$2.75 per annum. Mother's Magazine, \$1.00 per annum. National Pioneer, \$1.00 per annum. Ladies Garland, \$1.00 per annum. Select Medical Library and Eclectic Journal of Medicine; Edited by John Bell, M. D. Monthly, \$1.00 per annum. American Medical Library and Intelligencer; Edited by Robley Dunglison, M. D. Semi-monthly, \$1.00 per annum. American Journal of Medical Science. Quarterly, \$5.00 per annum. British and Foreign Medical Review of Practical Medicine and Surgery; Edited by John Forbes, M. D. and John Conolly, M. D. Editors of the Cyclopaedia of Practical Medicine. Quarterly, \$5.00 per annum. Medico-Chirurgical Review. Quarterly, \$5.00 per annum. Orders by mail or otherwise, enclosing the money for any of these publications, or others as his list, promptly attended to. Worcester, July 20, 1838.

LAW'S SERIOUS CALL. ADDRESSED to all true Christians. This long celebrated book has at length been freed from its errors and inaccuracies, by the Rev. H. Malcom, and is now worthy the perusal of all who desire for themselves or others a cheerful and active piety. It lays down in a particularly happy manner the mode and measure of giving to religious objects, and the best system for educating daughters. For sale by D